FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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CHARGE OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

In the House of Representatives on Friday last, Mr. Kelsey, of New York, rising to a privileged question, caused to be read from the New York Times an editorial article calling the attention of its readers to the letter of its Washington correspondent as to an extensive land scheme about to be brought before Congress. Among other thing the article stated:

"We know that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington has existed since early in the session of last year. We are well satisfied that this organization holds a balance of power in its hands sufficient in most cases to kill or carry any measure pending in the House of Representatives, and that its power has been exerted in favor of measures where its price ($1,000 per vote generally, or its equivalent,) was agreed to, and that it has been used to prevent favorable action on equally meritorious measures which were unable or unwilling to submit to the piratical tribute."

Mr. Kelsey remarked that the charges contained in the article were based upon a letter written from this city to the Times. Under ordinary circumstances it would perhaps be a waste of time to notice articles of this kind in the public press; but the editor of the journal in question occupied a position before the country that entitled his statements to credit. If he was in possession of facts to prove the truth of the charges he had made, he should be called upon to substantiate them before a committee of the House, that members who were guilty of the conduct imputed to them might be exposed to the country. As the matter now stood, Mr. K. could not vote for or against a certain proposition before the House without bringing himself directly under the charges made in the article which he had caused to be read. If there existed such a combination as was alleged, he desired the House and the country to be informed of the fact; and, as in his judgment the character of the journal which had been quoted was such that the grave and serious charges it made should not be passed over in silence, he would ask the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas certain statements have been published charging that the members of this House have entered into corrupt combinations for the purpose of passing and of preventing the passage of certain measures now pending before Congress: Therefore—

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate said charges; and that said committee report the evidence taken, and what action, in their judgment, is necessary on the part of the House, without any unnecessary delay.

Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, scarcely knew whether or not he ought to say any thing in relation to the matter that had been brought to the notice of the House. He knew nothing of the editor of the Times, nor of the journal itself, nor of any communication that had been sent to it for publication. He knew not whether what was there stated were true or false, but this he did know, that there had been a proposition made to him upon this very subject.

Cries of "Who" and "Name him."

Mr. P. replied that he would not name the member. It was with feelings of indignation that he heard the proposition, and the reason he did not resent it was because it would have been a violation of the rules of the House. He had not announced the matter to the House because, during the struggle to effect an organization of the body, when a member rose in his place and stated that an attempt had been made to tamper with him in the election of Speaker, the only credit he received for his development was laughter; and the charge was made that he did not accept the bribe because there was no such place to be had as that which was tendered him. Mr. P. would now state that there was not a want of truth in the article that had been read, and that a distinct proposition had been made by a member of the House, and in regard to the Minnesota bill, that fifteen hundred dollars would be guarantied a member to vote for that bill. If the proposed committee should be raised, and he be called upon, he would be ready to give his evidence.

Cries of "Let us have the committee."

Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, was extremely unwilling to base any action of the House upon newspaper charges. He had at first determined to vote against the resolution, having no confidence whatever in the allegations to which it had reference; but the announcement made by the gentleman from North Carolina had entirely changed the case. Upon the statement of that gentleman, and upon that alone, should the House base their investigations.

I do not want to give New York editors that sort of respectability which the notice of this House would give them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (interrupting,) remarked that he understood that the charges which had been read to the House were made in the editorial department of the Times, and that the editor of that paper recently occupied the position of Lieut. Governor of the State of New York. When a gentleman of that standing made such charges, he would ask whether it was not worth the while to make an inquiry into the matter, as well as into the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. Marshall replied that it did not matter what might have been the position of the editor heretofore. He stood before the House as the editor of a newspaper, influenced by those interests which they knew controlled men in that position.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio was understood to say, that it was not becoming in an American Congress, especially during a short session, when all the business affecting the great material interests of the country was at stake, to stop to inquire into a charge based solely upon the idea that some editor or assistant editor, or newspaper penny-a-liner had seen fit to malign the House of Representatives. If, however, the proposed investigation was to be based upon the information communicated by the gentleman from North Carolina, he would vote for it; but if it was to be predicated solely upon charges made by a newspaper editor or correspondent, he would feel compelled to cast his vote in the negative. He moved to amend the preamble by adding thereto the words: "And whereas a member of this House has stated that the article referred to is not wanting in truth."

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, remarked that when charges had been made involving an impeachment of the integrity of any member's vote, it seemed to him that they lost sight of their own personal dignity when they paused to make inquiry as to the source whence they emanated. For himself, he cared not if the charge came from the lowest and vilest of our species, from a mere miserable partisan paper; or from a man of high character and reputation. It was sufficient for him to know that the charge was made against him and his fellows upon the floor; and he therefore thought the proposition submitted by the gentleman from New York was the one upon which they should base their action.

Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, did not know that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pursued in regard to this matter. In alluding to the case which occurred during the efforts to elect a Speaker, he had only stated what every member knew to be facts, and without intending to impugn the integrity of the House. Concerning the statement he had made to-day, he consulted the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Sneed) a few moments after the occurrence to which it referred, and when the Minnesota bill came up it should all have been divulged. But as the gentleman from New York had brought this subject before the House he deemed it the proper time to submit his statement to the body, as he did not think there should be such a volume of indignation against the editor of the Times when there was some ground for the accusation contained in the article that had been read from that paper.

Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, objected to transferring the responsibility of the investigation from the basis assumed by the gentleman from New York to a statement made in debate by a member of the House. Mr. S. then stated that on the 23d December last the gentleman from North Carolina came to his seat and told him in substance what he had repeated to the House, requesting his advice as to the course he should pursue. Mr. S. made a written statement of the case at the time it was communicated to him by the gentleman, and it was his memorandum of the occurrence that enabled him to state the date.

The amendment of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was agreed to; and as thus amended the resolution was adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Kelsey of New York, Orr of South Carolina, Davis of Maryland, Ritchie of Pennsylvania, and Warner of Georgia.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!!

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, with Liverpool dates to the 27th reached here this morning at 9 o'clock.

Prussia continues preparations for the invasion of Switzerland, and the latter for defence, but there exists a belief that other powers will prevent actual hostilities. It is rumored that England has agreed to mediate in the matter, but the report is considered doubtful.

There is nothing of interest from other parts of Europe.

Commercial.—Cotton on Wednesday, was firm, establishing an advance on the week of a ⅛.

Breadstuffs steady.

Flour steady and unchanged. Western Canal 31. a 52s. Corn advanced 6d. to 1s. on the week.

London money market unchanged. Consols for account 94 a 94⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £178,000.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court:

By PEARSON, J. In Freeman v. Bridger, from Bertie, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Falkner v. Streator, in equity from Anson, affirming the order. Also, in Fairly v. Priest, in equity from Richmond, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Shaw v. Moore from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Brown v. Brown in equity from New Hanover, declaring that the slaves belong to testator's next of kin. Also, in Doe ex dem, Freeman v. Herrin, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Underwood v. McLaurin, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. McDonald, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. EDWARD WILKINSON to Miss CATHARINE F. McNEILL, daughter of Mr. Arch'd P. McNeill.

At Palmyra, Halifax county, N. C., by the Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, A. B. HILL, Esq., to Miss MARY E. HYMAN.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, CHRISTOPHER McRAE, in the 21st year of his age.

The deceased adds another to the long list of the victims of that insidious and flattering disease, Consumption. He contracted its seeds during the severity of last winter, which he spent in the city of New York. On his return home in the summer, it was too evident to his many friends that the promises of his youth were not to be realized in this world. As the winter came on his health began to fail, and in the last few days his decline has been unusually rapid.

He was endeared to a large circle of friends by his many admirable traits of character—his frankness, generosity, integrity and simplicity.

Whilst they cannot but mourn for their own loss, they have reason to rejoice on his account. He gave comforting evidence of preparation for the great change, and felt no terrors in view of death. His last words were, "I can say from the heart, God's will be done"!—Com.

On the 2d inst., in Bethabara, Forsythe co., JOHN BUTNER, Esq., aged 78 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Co. Jan 15—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Rev Geo McNeill, J McPherson, Rev R DeSchweinitz, A A McKethan, D & W McLaurin, M, J W Powers & Co, Worth & Utley, H L Myrover & Co, James Sundy, Union Manf Co, S J Hinsdale, Thomas Byrne, J A Womack, W Draughon, Elkin Manf Co, A L Russell, Moring, Coble & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 10—Brig Isabel Beurmann from New York; Schrs Frederick Eugene from Boston, Volant from Tar Landing. 12—Brig John Boynton from New York. 13—Brig Delmont Locke from Cardenas.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1857.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—We have copied the Report of the Finance Committee recommending additional taxes to raise $100,000 of additional revenue. The principle adopted, it will be seen, is to add about 25 per cent. to all existing taxes.

MAJ. GWYNN'S REPORT.—A private letter from Raleigh states that Maj. Gwynn estimates that it will take $1,250,000 to make the Cape Fear and Deep River works permanent; $350,000 to fix it them temporarily; and $100,000 to pay debts already existing for work done.

P. S. This morning's mail brought us a copy of Maj. Gwynn's Report, forwarded by our correspondent. It makes 8 printed pages, and we have not space for it to-day. His estimate for the work to be done permanently, with stone locks, abutments, and guard walls, (all of which he advises,) is $1,200,000. For the temporary works and repairs, his estimate is $450,000. He says nothing about the $100,000 of old debt due by the company. He adds, "My own opinion is, that the interests involved would justify the expenditure [of $1,200,000,] and that the State could not make a more judicious and safe investment."

Maj. Gwynn explains that the original design of the works was greatly enlarged; and hence the inadequacy of the original estimates.

The Wilmington Journal must pardon us for again correcting its propensity to magnify the cost of our Coal Fields railroad. It says,—

"We know that the contract with Silas Seymour & Co. was for $784,000, but we know, also, that to enable the road to do any business in the coal carrying way, the additional expenditure we have named *was* contemplated, and stated so to be by the President of the Road. Without referring to our report made at that time, we know that in this matter we are correct."

Now we would like to know, who ever heard of an expenditure of $500,000 for outfit for a railroad which only cost $784,000? The idea is ridiculous. And we venture to say, (in the absence of the President of the Road,) that *he* never made such an estimate.

The Engineer's estimate of buildings, locomotives, freight and passenger cars, &c., was $110,500. And that amount the President doubtless stated, if he stated any thing on the subject. But as an offset to this, the contractors were bound to take, at par, Company's bonds for $300,000. They expected to lose at least $75,000 in the sale of them. And it is already manifest, we think, that a further saving of $75,000 will be made by the Company doing the grading on its own account. These two items will more than cover the $110,500, and bring down the cost of the road, with its equipment in full, to about $700,000, as we stated, provided the State will lend its bonds for $500,000.

Having once before shown why the Wilmington offer of stocks worth at the most only $45, $60, and $85, ought not to have been received on a footing with cash subscriptions of $100 a share, it is needless to go over that ground again. No subscriber here was willing to pay $100 a share in cash and allow Wilmington subscribers, having an equal interest in the work, to pay but $45, and even that in unsaleable stock. If that was "all that Wilmington could do under the circumstances," as the Journal says, Wilmington must have been poorer than we took her to be.

As to the threatened sale of the River works, the mortgage, &c., the Journal still won't give us the facts. Perhaps the investigating committee may get at them.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.—In the late scene in Congress, when Mr. Paine charged that a member had offered him $1500 to vote for the Minnesota land bill, it is amusing to see what heaps of opprobrious epithets were lavished upon the press. One might almost fancy that here were a set of honest men, whose own integrity was not only unspotted, but unsuspected and unimpeached. But it was not so. The very bitterness with which they denounced the press, showed that they were sensible of its power to show up their own rascality, and were intent upon discrediting the witnesses, or rather the prosecutors. We freely admit, that as a general thing—a very general thing, with rare exceptions,—the press of the great Northern cities is as corrupt, and as ready to be bought, as the members of Congress from the same region. But we deny that there is any thing like the same corruption in the press throughout the country, as is notorious among members of Congress from all sections, exposed as they are to the temptations of Washington life, where corruption is the rule, and integrity the exception.

We hope there will be a proper self respect among the conductors of the press, to expose the conduct of their maligners. As they generally made these men great (and often out of very small materials) it should be their business to unmake them. We have copied the material parts of the discussion from the Intelligencer. Other papers give it more at length, with harsher remarks against the press.

It is high time that the system of plunder of the Treasury, especially by means of the public lands, but extending also to ocean steam lines, public buildings, &c., should be put an end to, if it exists,—as the public is persuaded it does. And we therefore hope the committee will probe the matter to the bottom.

General Assembly.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill to establish the new county of Alleghany was taken up, being the special order. Mr. Pool remarked that this bill had been twice before the Legislature, and as many times killed, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Bryant opposed the motion with much feeling, and demanded the ayes and noes: ayes 20, noes 25.

The bill was then discussed and rejected, ayes 19, noes 27.

A message was read from the House transmitting the report of Maj. Gwynn concerning Deep river, and proposing to print it. Concurred in.

Mr. Holt offered a resolution directing the President of the Cape Fear and Deep river navigation company to report concerning the amount of money expended, and of other things connected with the company.

The bill to remodel the County Courts, introduced by Mr. Houston, (a synopsis of it has appeared in the Observer,) was taken up, debated by Messrs. Houston and Eaton, and rejected on its 2d reading, ayes 11, noes 31.

Mr. McDiarmid presented a memorial in relation to the dividing line between Cumberland and Harnett counties.

A message from the House, transmitting the following appointments for Commissioners for the Lunatic Asylum, was concurred in: Dr. Columbus Mills and J. Erwin, for the West; Dr. W. Blow and J. A. Taylor, for the East; A. W. Lewis, Dr. C. C. Johnson, W. W. Holden, Edward Cantwell, and K. P. Battle, for the centre of the State.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Leach introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Lexington. Capital stock $300,000.

Mr. Meares introduced bills to incorporate the North Carolina, Vulcan, Tuscarora and Excelsior Gas, Coal, Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Companies.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill to allow Clerks and Masters in Equity commissions in settling estates. He also introduced a bill to incorporate the Gulf and Morrisville Railroad Company.

Mr. Rumley introduced a bill to incorporate the Carolina City Navigation Company.

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to require sheriffs to advertise land for sale in the public newspapers.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting Major Gwynn's report upon the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works. It was sent to the Senate with proposition to print.

Mr. Leitch introduced a bill to repeal the act granting to the Superior Court of the county of Robeson exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where a jury is required, and for other purposes.

The Bill to amend the charter of the W. C. & Rutherford Railroad was taken up, and Mr. Meares, of Brunswick, spoke at length in its favor. He entered largely into statistics of the trade and productions of the country through which the Road is to pass. He did not finish his speech, the hour of adjournment coming before he concluded.

At the afternoon session, a bill to make a Superior Court in Harnett County, passed its several readings.

A bill concerning the coupon bonds of the State, and one to repeal the act preventing the passage of small notes, passed their first reading; being engrossed bills of the Senate.

A bill to extend the charter and the corporate limits of Raleigh, after speeches in opposition by the Wake members, passed, yeas 73, nays 27.

A bill to establish the county of Avery, after remarks in its favor by Messrs. Folk and Erwin, and in opposition by Mr. Bridgers, passed, yeas 54, nays 53.

Latest from Raleigh.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 14.

Yesterday the House did no great deal of business, the greater part of the morning having been taken up in discussing the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad. Messrs. Meares and Pickett advocated its passage. Mr. Meares's speech was one of great ability. I suppose it took up nearly two hours in the delivery. Mr. Pickett's was short but immediately to the point. The vote on the bill was:

YEAS—Mess. Bethea, Blanton, Cansler, Clark, Cox of Jones, Crump, Davidson, Dills, Eller, Elliott, Erwin, Folk, Foster, Glass, Harrell, Holmes, Leach, Leitch, Little, Love, Mabry, Mann, March, Martin, Matthews, McIntosh, Meares, Morrison, Pearson, Pickett, Ramsour, Rand, Reeves, Richardson, Routh, Rumley, Rushing, Siler, Southerland, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Tate, Toms, Waddill, White of Cabarrus, White of Bladen, Whitson, Williamson, Wilson and Yancy.—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Badham, Barnes, Baxter, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bynum, Bullock, Caldwell, Cotten, Dancy, Gentry, Green, Hackney, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Houck, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jennett, Johnson, Lewis of Nash, Long, Lyon of Orange, Lyon of Granville, Mason, Masten, Montgomery, Moore, Ogburn, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pitchford, Rankin, Sauls, Scales, Scott, Smallwood, Speight, Strayhorn, Ward, Waugh and Withers.—51.

Mr. Settle paired off with Mr. Dargan. It being a tie the Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the bill. Considerable cheering and applause followed.

The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road was made the special order for Friday next.

In the afternoon, the House did nothing but private business. A bill to establish the county of Swain was rejected. A bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people passed its second reading by Yeas 46, Nays 35.

Mr. Little's Bill to alter the county line of Montgomery county was then taken up.

Mr. Little said he hoped that the Bill would pass; it was a matter of small importance to the people of Montgomery, and the Member from that county had failed to show any positive proof that the people of his county were opposed to the Bill.

Mr. Crump opposed the passage of the Bill. He was aware that the people of Montgomery were a liberal minded people, and hoped that their representative would be considered so also, but only so far as Justice and Right were concerned, but he was opposed to altering the county lines of Montgomery to accommodate a few individuals of any other county. The proposition involved a dangerous precedent, and however small the portion to be stricken off, it involved the same principle. As the committee had reported against the proposition, he hoped the Bill would not pass.

The Bill was rejected by yeas 28, nays 47.

A bill to more effectually prevent persons placing obstructions on Railroad tracks passed 2d and 3d readings.

To-day, in the House, Mr. Leitch introduced a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the courts in the 5th circuit. But as objection was made it was laid on the table.

Mr. Baxter from the committee on the Cape Fear and Deep River, introduced a resolution asking to bring evidence before the committee.

A bill to loan sums of money to the Female School in Statesville, Newlin Academy in Buncombe, and two schools in Duplin, passed its 3d reading.

The bill to incorporate the North Western Railroad Company was put on its 2d reading. Mr. Leach delivered a short and pointed speech in its favor. A brief discussion was continued by Messrs. Erwin and Speer, both in favor of the bill. It was rejected by

Yeas—Messrs Bethea, Blanton, Cansler, Clark, Davidson, Dills, Eller, Elliott, Erwin, Folk, Foster, Gentry, Glass, Hall, Holmes, Leach, Leitch, Little, Love, Mabry, March, Martin, Matthews, McIntosh, Morrison, Pearson, Pickett, Ramsour, Reeves, Routh, Rumley, Rushing, Sharp, Siler, Southerland, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Toms, Waddill, White of Cabarrus, White of Bladen, Whitson, Yancy.—44.

Nays—Messrs Badham, Barnes, Bledsoe, Bridgers, Blow, Bright, Bynum, Caldwell, Cotten, Cox of Perquimans, Dancey, Ferebee, Gaither, Green, Hackney, Hargrove, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jennett, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Lewis of Wake, Lewis of Nash, Long, Lyon of Orange, Lyon of Granville, Mann, Mason, Masten, Montgomery, Moore, Mosely, Ogburn, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pitchford, Rand, Rankin, Richardson, Sauls, Scales, Scott, Settle, Slaughter, Smallwood, Speight, Strayhorn, Tate, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward, Waugh, White of Sampson, Williamson, Wilson, Withers.—53.

A motion to reconsider was lost by yeas 47, nays 59.

In the Senate, yesterday, a great deal of time being taken up in discussing the State Bank, after a number of amendments it passed by a very decisive vote. The bill as amended gives the Bank about the same charter as that of last session, which they refused.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Fields Road passed its 2d reading by yeas 34, nays 10. On motion of Mr. Dockery, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

A resolution was passed providing for afternoon sessions. The Senate has been on the Revenue Bill for the greater part of the day. They have advanced as far as the 32d section. They will probably have it up for some days.

I notice that a correspondent of the Standard signing himself "Greasy Memorial" attempts some wit and bitterness in relation to me and some remarks of mine. The writer draws an inference which my remarks do not justify. I did not say or intimate that the memorial was not genuine. There was an error in my statement which the correspondent has corrected, but in doing so he has shown so little of a charitable spirit that one might suppose that its author was a person more intimately connected with the affairs of Harnett than a Moore county man could be. Any person who knew anything of legislation would know that it is very difficult to hear rapid reading correctly, especially when the reporter's attention is called to other things at the same time. The author says he can locate "said Observer man." With due respect to his talent for seeing through a millstone as far as any one else, I must beg leave to inform the gentleman that he does not know what he is talking about, and that the "Observer correspondent,' is not a "Fayetteville" man, does not live there, and has not been there in several years.

Z.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The committee of Finance have had under consideration the various subjects in relation to the public revenue, and likewise the internal improvement policy of the State, so far as the same relates to, and is connected with, the public treasury.

To a full understanding of the financial condition of the State, the committee have thought it most advisable to present in one view the true state of the public debt, with the amount necessary to meet the accruing interest thereon for the next two years.

To that end we lay before you that portion of the treasurer's report bearing upon the subject, with such remarks and suggestions as seem appropriate to the importance of the questions under consideration:

The State debt, as shown by the report referred to, is		$5,294,215.40
Estimated disbursem'ts for the year 1857,	$450,912.92	
Do. for 1858,	477,092.92	
		$928,005.84
Estimated receipts for 1857,	$387,675.45	
Do. for 1858,	402,413.34	
		$790,088.79

Showing a deficit for 1857 of 63,237.47
" " " 1858 of 74,679.58

Total deficit for the next two years, $137,917.05

The committee cannot well anticipate the happening of any event that will materially affect the above estimates, while at the same time, through abundant caution, and to save harmless the faith and credit of the State, do not hesitate to recommend an increase of the public taxes.

The question necessarily presents itself, as to the best mode of equalizing the burdens of government, so as to bear fairly and justly upon all its citizens.

The committee are fully apprised that there is a great diversity of opinion upon this subject, and have endeavored as far as practicable, to reconcile those diverse opinions in the bill proposed.

In the estimates proposed, it is believed that an increase of revenue will be realized of one hundred thousand dollars, which additional sum would place the treasury in easy circumstances, and meet promptly any obligation likely to fall upon the treasury within the next two years.

With this purpose in view we propose to increase the land and poll tax twenty-five per cent., and all the other subjects of taxation now embraced in the revenue law a like increase of twenty-five per cent. and upward. We are not unmindful of the fact that there is some uncertainty in any basis of calculation that can be made, when resting upon contingencies that cannot be foreseen, but the estimates of that character are small in amount.

The land and polls are the only certain and reliable source for raising revenue; nevertheless, it would be manifestly unjust to rely entirely upon that source. Wealth, in every variety of form, should be made to bear its ratio in the general charge and expenditure of government.

The bill which accompanies this report proposes to raise the tax on land from twelve to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars value; likewise to increase the poll tax from forty to fifty cents; these two subjects alone will raise an additional sum of fifty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

A further increase on money at interest, dividends and profits, to four cents, instead of three, as now provided, would raise some seventeen thousand dollars, and it is believed that if a proper enlistment could be obtained of dividends and profits a very considerable additional amount would be obtained in that way.

And a further increase on capital in merchandise to one-third of one per cent. instead of one-fourth of one per cent. would raise some fifteen thousand dollars, and a like ratio of increase on all other subjects of taxation would increase the revenue equal to, if not considerably over, one hundred thousand dollars.

It will be perceived that in the above estimates no mention is made of dividends arising from works of internal improvements, while it is believed our public works are in a healthy and sound condition, and must, in a short time, be in a situation to declare considerable dividends. Still, from their very nature, they are subject to so many casualties, and their dividends so fluctuating, it would be much safer to transfer their income to a sinking fund, to meet the principal of the public debt as it falls due. The treasury would then rely upon the land and poll tax, money at interest, dividend and profit, merchant's tax, &c., as a sure, steady and reliable fund to meet the State's liabilities.

The books and vouchers in the comptroller's office are in course of examination, and will be reported on as soon as finished.

The committee take pleasure in saying, that the duties in the office of the public treasury, which of late have become very laborious and responsible, have been discharged by Mr. Courts in a manner that entitles him to much credit for the commendable zeal displayed in preserving the faith and credit of the State.

If the bill reported by the committee be adopted there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt of realizing therefrom at least half a million of dollars as a permanent source of revenue; a sum amply sufficient to meet all demands likely to fall upon the treasury, and leave a large amount by way of dividends from our public works, to be applied as the wisdom of our Legislature may determine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. D. BOYD, Chairman.

[The bill reported proposes to amend the Revised Statutes, (Revenue Law,) in conformity to the above recommendations.]

HON. EDWARD STANLY.—Whilst this gentleman was in Raleigh a few days since, a large majority of members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, tendered him a public dinner, as a testimony of "respect for his character as a man, a patriot and a gentleman." He was obliged to decline the honor, for want of time.

MOORE'S CREEK MONUMENT.—Citizens of this town and county desiring to subscribe to the fund of $5,000 for the erection of a monument on the battle-ground at Moore's Creek, will find a subscription paper at this office, or in the hands of each of the committee for this county.

THE LOWEST DEEP.—There have been some pretty bad specimens sent to the U. S. Senate lately, but Pennsylvania eclipses them all. The Democratic Legislative caucus of that State has nominated John W. Forney for the place now filled by Mr. Brodhead. The retiring Senator was never, that we know of, accused of brains, nor was he ever convicted of rascality. His successor would doubtless plead guilty to the former, and in his celebrated Forrest letter he convicted himself of the latter.

P. S. All of the Democrats, it seems, could not stand Forney. The election, which came off day before yesterday, resulted in the choice of Gen. Simon Cameron, the Black Republican candidate—Cameron 67, Forney 58, scattering 8. And this is the result of the "glorious democratic triumph" in Pennsylvania, over which so much Southern rejoicing was wasted.

DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM, CHARITY, AND ROWS.—The democracy of Baltimore have a queer way of manifesting their patriotism and their charity. On the night of the 8th of January, they celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, by a grand Ball at the Hall of the American Institute, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to the relief of the widows and children of such democrats as were killed in the late election riots in that city. But either because they had not already enough of such objects of charity, or for some other reason, the evening was almost a continued scene of rowdyism, in which fists, clubs, knives and pistols were freely used, one man having his throat cut from ear to ear, so that he is not expected to live, several persons being shot (including one woman,) many knocked down, and one, a stranger, being robbed of his pocket book containing upwards of $1000 in bank notes, a check for $250, and valuable papers.

We took it for granted that there were none but the lowest ruffians present, but the papers mention "merchants," and tell how, about an hour after the man had his throat cut, and after numerous fights, the pistol firing occurred in the midst of a quadrille, from which we infer that there were females present who could stand the sight of blood and the smell of powder.

It was a family affair, there being none but democrats present.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr Harlan, of Iowa, was declared not entitled to his seat.

SMALL PICKINGS.—It has long been known that members of Congress *sell* the books voted to them, but it is now charged that the best seats in the House, (which are allotted by chance,) are afterwards bought and sold!

REPORT OF COL. GWYNN ON THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 10, 1857.

To his Excellency Thos. Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina:

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Legislature, and in accordance with your wishes, I have visited the "works on the Cape Fear and Deep River," and have now the honor in conformity to the instructions embraced in the resolution conferring on me the honorable and responsible duty to report "the present condition of said works and the practicability of completing the same at an early day," and in conformity also to your views as to the full intention and import of the resolution of the General Assembly "to report estimates for completing the work."

The works on the Cape Fear comprise thirteen dams and fourteen locks, and on Deep River six dams and eight locks; these works consist of timber cribs filled with stone. Dams thus constructed are considered permanent and durable works; their duration however is dependent upon a constant and uniform condition of humidity around the timbers. There is now a dam in good repair on Haw river, at Butler's ford, now known as Ruffin's ford, which was built by Judge Murphy in 1806; this dam is on the crib plan, and is built of hickory logs, barked. But the best practical evidence I have seen of the permanency of such works is recorded by Capt Crozet, chief engineer of the State of Virginia, in his report to the board of public works made in 1842, on the condition of the Appomattox improvement. It is therein stated (see 27th annual report of the board of public works of Virginia, pages 573 and 574) that Venable's dam "has existed 60 years without ever being rebuilt." Stony Point dam 70 years, and Clementown dam 108 years. We may consider, therefore, the dams which chiefly constitute the works on Cape Fear and Deep river as permanet works. The locks, guard walls and abutments, however, which are also built of timber cribs filled with stone, are much exposed to decay, and will not last more than six or seven years. If these were built of stone the improvement would be equal in durability and permanency to any work of a similar character in the country.

I now proceed to present the condition of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep River, commencing with those on the Cape Fear and at the lower end of the improvement:

1. *The Cross Creek Dam and Lock.*—This work was completed in November last; the foundation is soft sand stone, but the dam is constructed with a lower slope which breaks the fall and carries the water off from the base and effectually secures it against the danger of undermining. Owing to a rise in the river, which overtook the contractor as the work was drawing to a close, the sheet piling on the back was omitted for a distance of about 40 feet in length. The dam needs additional gravelling, and the material with which the cribs are filled is not of a description to remove all doubts of its durability; it should be carefully examined, and if found, as I fear it has, yielded to the action of the water, it will be necessary to renew it. The wall of the lock on the land side has somewhat settled. The wickets are worked on an imperfect plan, by chains winding around windlasses. When I visited the work one of the chains attached to one of the leaves of the head gate was broken; rafts of timber were passing through, but the working of the lock was attended with delay. This is a trifling difficulty that can be readily remedied, and is only mentioned as a faithful record of the "present condition of the work." I passed in a steamboat safely and expeditiously through all the other locks from Lockville to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville back to Lockville.

In order to provide for the passage of boats in ordinary high water through the lock at this dam, as well as at all the other dams, it will be necessary to increase the height of the locks, and also to raise the guard walls adjoining the locks.

For re-packing, gravelling, and sheet piling this dam, and for raising the lock and guard wall, and building a pier-head at the head of the lock, there will be required $12,000.

2. *Jones' Falls, Silver Run and Red Rock Dams and Locks.*—These dams are constructed with a perpendicular fall over the comb, and the rock being soft, the consequence has been a displacement of the bottom, in front or below them, to a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, leaving the dams resting on the verge of chasms, into which they are liable to be engulphed; though I have known dams thus situated to stand many years, yet I do not consider them safe; they may stand, however, until replaced by new dams. The locks are much decayed, and will require extensive repairs in the course of this and the ensuing year. Fruitless attempts have been made to secure these dams by building slopes in the chasms formed by the water falling over them as before mentioned, and believing that no expedient would succeed which did not involve a very large expenditure, I would recommend that they be abandoned, and that new dams be built in their stead, with a slope on the lower side; they will then be as secure as if founded on solid rock; my estimate, however, as the items will show, is based upon the supposition of their repair as they now stand.

For repacking and gravelling the dams, for the repairs of the locks; increasing their height, building pier-heads, and raising the guard walls, $28,400.

3. *Haw Ridge Dam and Lock.*—Should the plan above suggested be adopted, the localities of the new dams will not admit of a height sufficient to pond the water to the required depth of five feet on the lower mitre sill of the lock, at this dam. I would therefore recommend an intermediate dam between this dam and the one erected in lieu of Red Rock dam, to be built somewhere in the vicinity of Averasborough, of sufficient lift to submerge Haw Ridge dam, and pond the water to Green Rock dam; which is the next in succession. I nevertheless estimate for the work in its present locality, viz:

For gravelling the dam, the renewal of the lock, building pier-head, and raising the wing walls, $14,000.

4. *Green Rock Dam and Lock.*—This dam is founded on hard, solid rock, capable of resisting the wear of the overflow; and to avoid repetition, I would here observe that the same may be said of all the works above it, with the exception of the Gulf dam; in order to guard against a breach around the north end, it will be advisable to extend the dam about seventy feet, and run a guard wall in the river bank. The lock is very much decayed, and will require extensive repairs in the course of the present year.

For gravelling the dam, and extending it seventy feet, repairs of lock, building pier-head, and running guard walls, $8,500.

5. *Narrow Gap Dam and Lock.*—This dam is in good order, but the lock is much decayed and requires renewal.

For gravelling the dam, rebuilding the lock, and raising the guard walls and pier-head, $10,000.

6. *Sharpfield Dam and Lock.*—This dam is also in good order, and requires nothing more than gravelling; the lock is much decayed, and the entrance from the pond is dangerous.

For gravelling the dam, repairing the lock, raising the guard walls, and building a pier-head, $14,000.

7. *McAlister's, Fox's Island, Northington's, Battle's, and Buckhorn Dams and Locks.*—The dams are all in good order, the locks are more or less in a state of decay; some, with slight repairs will last four or five years; others will require heavy repairs during the present year. These works extend the improvement sixty miles to Lockville, on Deep river, about two miles above its confluence with Haw river.

For gravelling the dam, repairing the locks, raising the guard walls, building guard banks, and constructing pierheads, $64,000.

We come now to the works on Deep river.

1. *The Dam and Lock at Lockville.*—The dam and guard lock at this place are in good order; between the guard and outlet lock there is a canal about half a mile in length. The outlet lock is designed to have a lift of 23½ feet, to be built of rubble masonry, lined with timber; in a recent report to the company, it is represented as being "about one-fourth done." The work is so badly executed, it will be necessary to take it down. I would recommend two cut-stone locks at this place, with the lift divided between them.

For graveling the dam, increasing the height of the lock, lock and guard walls, completing the canal, building two locks of cut stone, slope wall, and rip-rap, and pier-head, $55,000.

2. *Rives' Dam and Lock.*—The dam is new, but the lock is entirely decayed.

For gravelling the dam, rebuilding the lock, raising the guard walls, and building pier-head, $18,000.

3. *Clegg's Dam and Lock*—Are in good repair. I would advise the raising of this dam seven feet, so as to submerge Farish's dam, which is on a bad location, very difficult of entrance both above and below, and with banks that would be difficult to secure. It is so obviously the cheapest plan, both in first cost and annual expenses, that assuming its adoption, I shall omit Farish's dam altogether, in the estimate. The dam raised, as is proposed, will make a pond sixteen miles in length, extending to the gulf dam, nearly through the coalfields.

For raising the dam, the locks and guard walls, and building pier-head $40,000.

4. *The Gulf Dam and Lock.*—This is the only dam above Red Rock dam which is not based on solid rock; the foundation in front was originally protected by an apron, which has been washed away, and the bottom is cut out below the dam by the falling water to a depth of from ten to twenty feet. The protections at the ends are very insecure, and the lock, the whole body of which projects into the pond, is in a state of decay and collapse. The cost of making the dam secure and re-building the lock would be so great, that I would recommend its abandonment, and the building of a new dam; and I make my estimate accordingly, viz: For building the dam, pier-head and lock, $40,000.

5. *Evans' Dam and Lock.*—The original design was to use the mill dam at this place, and a lock was built in accordance therewith. It is so much decayed that it cannot be brought into use without extensive repairs; and the mill dam being insecure, it will be necessary to build a new dam.

For building the dam, pier-head, and repairing the lock, $25,000.

These repairs and renewals may be made during the present year, provided the contracts are made at an early day, the season proving favorable, and a sufficient force can be commanded. The aggregate sum amounts to $328,900; to this sum may be added for the probable amount required for deepening the channels in the ponds, and for the removal of bars in the channel between Cross Creek dam and Fayetteville, $21,100, making $350,000. Should the plan be adopted which I have suggested above, and would recommend, that of abandoning and re-building Jones' Falls, Silver Run, Red Rock and Haw Ridge dams, there should be added to the above, $100,000. The sum, then, for completing the improvement on the plan of wooden dams, locks, guard walls and abutments, would be $450,000. If it should be decided, as I would respectfully advise, to build stone locks, abutments and guard walls, the cost will be $1,155,000, or in round numbers, say, 1,200,000. My own opinion is, that the interests involved would justify this expenditure, and that the State could not make a more judicious and safe investment.

The building of the locks, in the first instance of wood, admitting a permanent work had been originally designed, would have been a necessity forced on the company from the scarcity of good building stone, which is found at but two points on the line of the improvement: at Buckhorn and Northington; at the latter place there is one of the best and most extensive quarries I have seen in the State, which will furnish enough stone for all the works. The plan of wooden locks, although stone locks were not at first contemplated, was therefore a necessity in the original construction of the work; even with ample means the company would have been forced to their adoption as a measure of economy, indeed as the only means of gaining access to the quarries. Besides accommodating the trade for the present as an auxiliary in the stone structures, they will effect a great saving.

The original estimate for the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers was $185,000; this estimate was for a work of the most temporary character, intended at the time, as I understood, mainly to encourage the agricultural production of the country, bordering on the line of the improvement. It is true it was known that bituminous coal existed in the valley of Deep river, but it was regarded merely as an interesting geological fact, as an outcropping tending to sustain the cosmography of geologists. No sooner, however, was it known that an improvement was projected, which would penetrate the coal fields, than this region became one of great interest and the field of scientific explorations, the result of which was the discovery of a coal field of surpassing wealth, every square mile of which, according to scientific observations and reports, may be made to yield a sum equal to the property valuation of the State.

The company adapted their improvement to this great and unexpected accession of tonnage. The plan of sluices through the falls and the adaptation of the natural ponds which entered largely into the original design, was abandoned, nine dams and locks, not contemplated in the estimates, were added to the works, the locks enlarged, and the depth of water increased from three to five feet. Unfortunately for the company, they did not follow up this judicious change in the plan of their improvement, with corresponding estimates; the error committed has been the attempt to carry out a great and important improvement, not originally contemplated, with insufficient means, leading to the adoption of incommensurate or inadequate plans.

The cost exceeding the original estimate, is not, therefore, the result of any error in the estimate; but of an extended and enlarged improvement, not embraced in the estimate. It was, however, somewhat swelled by the increase in the price of labor, in the interim between the date of the estimate and the commencement of the work.

The great source of revenue to the improvement, will be transportation of the bituminous coal, existing, as above stated, in the valley of Deep river. The analysis of several distinguished chemists, proves this coal to be superior in the production of gas to that of any coal in the country. Two mines are opened, only one however is in operation. I am informed by the agent, that the iron ore excavated in the process of mining, will cover the cost of raising the coal; it is certainly a rare and superior quality of ore.

The coal can be delivered in Wilmington, including mining, tolls, freight and charges, affording a handsome profit to all parties, at four dollars per ton.

I am informed that extensive operations will be commenced as soon as the parties interested in the coal fields can be assured of the completion of the Cape Fear and Deep river improvement to Fayetteville.

I feel confident that the income of the coal trade alone, independent of other sources of revenue, will be sufficient to cover the annual expenses of the work and interest on the capital, very soon after, if not from the date of the completion of the work; and that there will be, for a long period, a continually increasing demand for the coal, as well as an increasing revenue from other sources.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very ob't. serv't.

WALTER GWYNN,

Civil Engineer.

WILMINGTON & CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.

The following speech in favor of the amended charter of this road, by Mr. Pickett, of Anson, has been forwarded to us from Raleigh, with a request to publish:

Mr. Speaker: I do not rise for the purpose of making any great or lengthy speech on this occasion. Nor will I trouble the House with any long array of figures, facts or statistics. Those matters I have left to my friend Mr. Meares from Brunswick, who has devoted more time to the subject, and who has more taste and talent in that line than I claim to possess. But, sir, I am unwilling silently to keep my seat when the fate of a Railroad measure so directly important as this is, not only to my constituents, not only to the people on our Southern border, but to the people of North Carolina and other States besides, is soon to be decided. This work even terminating at Rutherfordton is admitted by all to be a great State work; but pass this bill, extend it to the Tennessee line, and it at once becomes a work of national importance, and will bring as a natural consequence the rich productions of East Tennessee, Kentucky, and the great North-west, to the side of our own then expanded commercial marine. We shall then be the carriers in a thousand vessels of our own rich productions and the productions of our sister States. We shall then be sufficiently able to furnish others with the many and manifold necessaries and luxuries of life. We shall then occupy the position towards others which we have so long permitted them to occupy towards us. At every point on this line it is nearer to Wilmington than it is to Charleston or any other town on the seaboard. At Wadesboro' the difference is forty miles; at Charlotte it is fifty; and even at Morristown, in East Tennessee, it is one hundred miles nearer to Wilmington than it is to Charleston. The distance in our favor, with one continuous line, without the break of guage or bulk, gives us an advantage that will defy all competition. The advantages to be derived by my constituents are very great, although our court house at Wadesboro' is but twenty-five miles from Cheraw, S. C. We make cotton, and but little else. It costs us one dollar to take a bale from our farms to Cheraw, and from thence it must pay its way to Charleston. This same dollar we pay to the wagoner will take a bale to the vessel's side at Wilmington, saving to the county of Anson on this one item the sum of $20,000 annually. On our iron, our salt, and the other articles used amongst us, the saving will be as great or even greater than that on cotton. By difference of freight we shall save at the least calculation $50,000 a year in that county. This sum is spent on South Carolina in conveying to and from us the articles we buy and sell abroad. It is spent unnecessarily, in fact it is thrown entirely away as it would be saved were this road built. Even as to pork which is now driven on foot from Tennessee, if the same were transported by rail road, the saving to my county would be annually from five to six thousand dollars. We buy 5000 hogs annually from Tennessee, and a saving at least would be made of one dollar per head by rail road transportation.

The construction of this road will serve to build up our villages, churches, colleges and academies, and at the same time develope the vast agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources of the State. Look at Lincoln county, see what she is *now*, and what may she not become if stimulated by the aid of facilities. She and the counties around her are pre eminently fitted for the industrial arts. Then there are in that county 20 iron establishments engaged in the manufacture of this metal in all its various forms, 10 cotton factories, 3 wool mills, 3 paper mills, and 3 steam tanneries, and a number of flouring mills of high character; a steam engine and machine factory, and a variety of other mechanical establishments, all tending to establish the fact that here is the germ of future greatness if they receive proper encouragement in a proper way. It affords the belief that the cotton of my county will first find its way to the genius and water power of the West, and then return to the seaboard to be shipped in a more valuable form to the various markets of the world. Sir on the line of this road the people are generous, liberal and intelligent. They are not serfs or slaves; nor are they fitted for so humble a position. Look at our colleges, institutes and academies of the highest order. Yet what position do they occupy? What material do they send forth? Young men who drink more whiskey than knowledge, and who wear more brass on their breast and back than brain and reason in their head. Can we not ameliorate the degenerate state of the Old North State by the construction of Rail Roads? How much longer shall Rip Van Winkle cry "a little more sleep and a little more slumber." The counties along the line of this Road and even those above, have always been tributary to South Carolina; and she, to bind us as she hoped in perpetual bondage, has built six roads to our Southern border, and is now working night and day to get through our West at Rabun Gap—to take from us what ought to be and what must be ours—the trade of East Tennessee and Kentucky. South Carolina is stated to export annually eleven millions of dollars of produce. North Carolina only half a million. How much of her exports does she derive from our State can well be imagined when I assert as an undisputable fact, that Anson county alone sends her 20,000 bales of cotton annually, worth at least $900,000 at present prices. Still, sir, South Carolina ridicules our citizens, sneers at our State, and calls us unworthy of freemen. When her citizens go abroad they say they are from Carolina, as much as to say they never heard of, and knew nothing of North Carolina. They will not take North Carolina money in that State. We furnish them flour to eat, and if we go there and eat it ourselves, the bills of our best banks will not pay for the breakfast. I am for cutting the tie that binds us to this arrogant master. 200,000 North Carolinians desire, yea demand to be released from this thraldom, and we call upon the sovereign power of the good Old North State to throw the mantle of its protection around us, to help us at least to rid ourselves of the tyranny that rules our destiny.

Now we are required to yield submissively to the laws of North Carolina, but all our interests are in connection with Charleston, our eyes are bent eternally there. Although for one and I speak for many, I desire to see a Chinese wall between the States of North and South Carolina, so that when Gabriel plants one foot on land and the other on sea to wake up the sinful living and the mighty dead, we may not be pained to hear South Carolina say, Gabriel, thou art unsound on the slavery question and refuse to be judged. Mr. Speaker the construction of this road will very effectually build this wall. We are nearer to Wilmington than Charleston, and would gladly have our interests there could we do so. But we are too feeble of ourselves and none but the strong arm of the Sovereign State can bring us relief. She can't refuse it. Our Western brethren and we the whole 200,000 of us request to be annexed to North Carolina, annexed not by Geographical lines as we now are, but in fact, in interest, in spirit, in body and soul. As some parsimonious Demagogue says no, it will take our dollars. What sir, is it a question of dollars! Whose soul is so narrow that his generous patriotism is limited to the threshold of the Treasury! That will do for the Jew whose soul is enwrapped in his dollars, and who for the silver could even sell his Saviour. But I trust the true sons of North Carolina will never count the silver that is necessary to deliver 200,000 brethren from their miserable and bitter thraldom. Shall this bill fail with such claims from so large a portion of our people! With what face can you ask them to increase their taxes and take upon themselves heavier burdens to support N. Carolina interests and No. Ca. works? They are left to the tender mercy of So. Ca., and have their interests identified with hers. In such case may you not expect to hear the just murmurs of those you spurn when dispensing your blessings? Can you expect them cheerfully or patiently, or even at all to co-operate with you in your schemes, or your plans to elevate or even maintain the character of the State? Sir pass this Bill and make us one people, we shall then be a strong and mighty people; how often and repeatedly have we heard of our State divisions of East and West with bickerings and dissensions! Yet here on this Bill for the first time in the history of our legislation do we see the East and West standing side by side pressing a project for their mutual benefit. Here is the first measure ever proposed in which the hardy Mountaineer is perfectly enlisted in his own behalf, whilst the son of the Ocean for his own interest strives with him in accomplishing their mutual hopes, their common purposes. Sir is it not a great day for N. C., that at last one project has been devised, which stills the jarring cry of East and West and brings us altogether. In conclusion I invoke the aid of trust-worthy public servants to pass this Bill—accomplish this work, and henceforth sectional prejudices and State divisions will be hushed in silence. We shall then be a happy, a united people, vieing with each other in all that is good, honorable and beneficent.

Rock Island Cassimeres.—For some time past we intended noticing the superior Cassimeres manufactured by the Rock Island Factory in Mecklenburg county. We hear a good deal said about encouraging home manufactures, but every day's occurrence proves that the principle is more discussed than practised by the southern people. If we of the south would be independent of northern capitalists, we must learn to patronize and encourage manufactories in our midst. The Rock Island Company manufactures an article of cloth that no man need be ashamed to wear, either Sunday or Monday. It has a beautiful glossy appearance and its texture is fine and substantial.

We desire to call the attention of southern merchants especially to the Cassimeres, Jeans and Kerseys made at this Factory. We do so because we think all the encouragement possible, in the way of patronage, ought to be extended to manufacturers in our section of the Union, especially when it can be done without loss to the purchaser.

Messrs. J. A. Young and M. L. Wriston, Charlotte, are the proprietors, to whom orders can be addressed.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Sale of Slaves—High Prices.—Sale of slaves at Franklinton, Franklin Co., N. C., on the 30th December, by W. H. Joyner, Ad'm, as follows: Mary, eleven years of age, $710; Fanny, seventeen, $880; John, thirteen, $1,028; Levin, nineteen, $1,100; Savary, twenty-nine, $1,031; Hinton, thirty years and almost an idiot, $125; Nancy, fifty-five, $218—the whole bringing $5,092.

Sale of slaves, near Franklinton, on the 31st December, by R. L. Paschal, Ad'm, as follows: Potter, twenty-four, $1,200; Edwin, twenty-two, $1,350; John Tyler, eleven, $635; Caroline, fourteen, $830; Quinny, ten, $731; Lethe, sixteen, $1,035—the whole bringing $5,781.

None of the above slaves were unusually likely, nor were any of them mechanics.

Raleigh Standard.

Commerce of New York.—We have compiled our usual tables, showing the total foreign imports and exports at this port throughout the year.

The imports of foreign goods and merchandise for 1856 amounted to $213,546,649, being $55,696,411 in excess of the total for 1855, $32,182,177 in excess of 1854, and $16,458,997 in excess of the total for 1853, which was the largest previous total on record.

The total exports for 1856, exclusive of specie, are $11,320,968 greater than for 1855, and $16,459,849 greater than for 1854; and are in fact in excess of any previous year upon our record.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A FEW FINE BRANDS just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-1mi

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf] NEW YORK.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BENBOW takes great pleasure in stating that he is now in his Rooms, agreeable to appointment, and that he may be found during *office hours* regularly until the first of July.

All who are in need of his professional services are respectfully invited to call.

"For when with grace, deformity is joined,
As one base passion desolates the mind,
So one contrasted fault alone disarms
All conquering beauty of a thousand charms.
Let azure eyes with coral lips unite,
And health's vermilion blend with snowy white:
Let auburn tresses float upon the gale,
And flowery garlands all their sweets exhale:
If once the lips in parting should display
The teeth discolored or in disarray,
The spell dissolves, and beauty, in despair,
Beholds her fond pretensions melt in air.
But learn the remedy:—the dentist's skill
Subjects disordered nature to his will."

Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-2t

AGRICULTURAL.

From a very interesting Address, delivered by the Hon. J. R. Tyson before the Agricultural Society of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, last autumn, we avail ourselves of a vacant column to offer a few extracts, which will, we are sure, afford gratification to that great and respectable class of our readers who till the soil. The gentleman referred to in the address was Mr. Job Roberts, author of the "Pennsylvania Farmer," and the pioneer of Agriculture in that region, who lived to the great age of ninety-five, in the healthful pursuit of husbandry:

When Mr Roberts began life as a farmer, agriculture was little attended to as a science in Europe, and less in Pennsylvania. He attained his majority in the year 1777. The difficulties in his way were various. He could not obtain even the implements of good husbandry. Many of those now in common use were then either unknown or not in use in this country. * *

In 1785 a few gentlemen in and around Philadelphia agreed periodically to meet together with a view to improve the system of farming then in vogue. It is well known that these consultations gave rise to *The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, which came into existence some years after. This society was the earliest systematic movement in this country to improve our domestic tillage. How much this public and beneficent design was promoted by General Washington himself, who entertained the most enlightened views on the whole subject, and how far it was assisted by Judge Peters and other eminent men of that day, all know who have looked into the early struggles of this art in Pennsylvania. Mr. Roberts, then a young man, and living too far without, at that early day, the aid of a good turnpike road for frequent communication with those gentlemen, endeavored to form a similar society in his own county. But the effort was premature. The men of sufficient leisure and congenial spirit were too few in number to form an association. He therefore determined to apply himself singly to the business of an improved system of agriculture, with a view to effect, for his own benefit and the public example, what could be accomplished by unassisted exertion. He had, he believed, a genial soil, susceptible of improvement and capable of repaying culture. He therefore deliberately resolved to bring it into as high a condition of productiveness as the imperfect and clouded state of the science would permit. We have now the lights which he and other benefactors have left us, and especially the aid which, since his time, geology and chemistry have imparted. Liebig has done much, and the fertilizing composites which this chemist and others have suggested have done more.

Observe the astonishing results of various concentrated fertilizers, especially of Peruvian guano. If these had been known, or their properties understood and admitted in this country, we hardly know what such an agriculturist would not have accomplished. The Peruvians, who have employed it upon their lands almost since the time of the Incas and experienced its marvellous effects, have adopted a saying expressive of their sense of its inappreciable value to vegetation. "Guano," they say, "though not a saint, works miracles." This manure, which the great and learned Von Humboldt vainly tried for nearly half a century to introduce into Europe as a manure, was at last imported into England, in the year 1839 or 1840, for chemical purposes. About this period the French chemists discovered the fertilizing qualities of the salts of ammonia and other substances which so largely enter into the composition of guano. It was then applied as a stimulant to growing crops, and the effect was almost incredible. From that time its reputation rapidly spread, and finding its way into this country in the year 1845, we all know how universally it is sought and what prodigies it has effected. More than a hundred thousand tons are annually consumed in the United States. But science is supplying other aliments to land perhaps equally efficacious, and which, less volatile, require less care in the application to prevent the escape of the ammoniacal salts. If the venerable Humboldt, who so long and zealously pleaded the cause of guano to insensible Europe, had addressed his reasons to the agriculturists of this country it cannot be doubted that he would soon have found an attentive and willing auditory.

Though destitute of these aids, Mr. Roberts knew the value of deep ploughing, and of cross or oblique ploughing, of lime to assist vegetable decomposition, or plaster for animal substances, of weeding, and of barn-yard manuring. All that these could effect and in the best manner; all that observation, reflection, and experience from time to time, revealed were promptly resorted to. The result was, as he tells us in a book which he published in 1804, entitled the "Pennsylvania Farmer," that he raised from a field of ten acres 565 bushels of wheat, which is 56½ bushels to an acre. Even at the present day such a crop would bring a prize in the distribution of agricultural premiums. He informed me that after the publication of his work he raised 360 bushels from a lot of six acres, which is sixty bushels to an acre. This, he said, was about the year 1820. Such a product, if occasionally equalled, is very seldom exceeded at the present day, either in this country or Europe. He leaves his testimony in favor of thorough tillage, and attributes to it much of what his land effected. "Thorough ploughing," he says, "*in a great measure* supplies the want of manure, by keeping the earth in a loose state, ready for the reception of atmospherical influence." When thus loosened, and all its particles minutely divided in combination with the proper kind of manure, a limit can hardly be imagined to the productiveness of a genial soil. He laid great stress upon the "times" of ploughing, and insists that "one ploughing in the fall is of more benefit than two ploughings in the spring." All his experience confirms the truth of that man's philosophy who left the testamentary injunction to his sons to hunt for a treasure hidden in his land by thoroughly turning up the ground all over his estate. It proves too the probability of the story told by Pliny of the vine-dresser, who after dividing his estate between his two daughters and himself, found, by applying the same amount of labor to the one-third which he retained for his own subsistence, it yielded as much as the whole vineyard did before the division. The Romans so well understood the disadvantage of large farms and the benefits of that thorough tillage which small ones more readily admit that their great poet has left, in his Georgics, for our instruction, this brief but expressive sentiment:

"Laudato ingentia rura
Exiguum colito."*

Mr. Roberts shows that careless husbandry does injury to the land; that in proportion to the parsimony with which labor and manure are withheld will be the poverty of the farmer, and that his wealth will increase in the exact ratio of their augmented application. "I am convinced," he observes, "that fifty acres of land, properly managed, will produce more than five hundred badly conducted. The profits of the ten acres, if you will examine the above accounts, you will find upwards £120 a year clear profit. If fifty acres were conducted in the same manner the profits would be £600 a year." (He must of course be understood to speak of domestic currency, £600 being equivalent to $1,600 of our [illegible] money.)

The perfection of agriculture consists in making every part of the ground produce the greatest quantity of which it is capable, at the smallest cost and least injury to the soil. What the soil is capable of doing may be learned from the gardeners and nurserymen around Philadelphia. They know that loosening the earth by the spade and deep ploughing and digging, plentiful manuring, diligent weeding, and needful irrigation in seasons of drought bring into activity the latent principles of germination and growth. These little patches of earth repay tenfold the labor applied and five-fold all the money expended upon them. Manure without tillage performs only half its office, and tillage without manure, making the land dependent upon the atmosphere—the rain and the sun—supplies half its wants. The best writers agree that [illegible] thoroughly broken up and loosened by the plough and harrow will [illegible] without manure [illegible] with this addition applied upon a hard [illegible] ed surface, or in hard and clayey soils [illegible] compact masses of earth thrown up by [illegible] turned of the plough. But it is the [illegible] effect of both, the manure being fitted to the soil and the crops that secures a remunerative harvest.

In England, from the populousness of the country and the limited area of the agricultural districts, [illegible] sometimes subjected to [illegible] most capacity of production. But English writers assert that even there it is capable of bringing forth ten times more than what it now produces. According to Goldsmith—

"A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man."

By this rule [illegible] sustain four persons. It is easy to [illegible] rate the value of fifty acres, which [illegible] present system of tillage in Pennsylvania rarely suffices for the comfortable maintenance of a small family. According to Goldsmith's [illegible] a farm of fifty acres should [illegible] two [illegible] men; so that, after supplying the wants of a family of ten persons, the amount of produce to be disposed of would [illegible] one hundred [illegible]. The celebrated Cincinnatus, whose honors as [illegible] soil, dictator, and general, were more than [illegible] cultivated a farm in Italy. It is computed [illegible] about three acres in extent. What would [illegible] not our farmers [illegible] Rome, if [illegible] comparatively [illegible] were cultivated with commensurate [illegible] and equal intelligence.

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* *Praise* large farms, but *cultivate a small one.*

COTTON SPINNING ON THE PLANTATION.

Letter from the Inventor to the New [illegible]

[illegible]

In view of the great benefits likely to [illegible] from the invention of a spinning [illegible] plantation recently [illegible] by Geo. G. Henry, Esq., of Mobile, should [illegible] by those interested, it may not be amiss to publish the following description, from the pen of the inventor. It is contained in [illegible] ate letter to the editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer:

The working of my combination and arrangement of my machinery, and its results, I assure you, are as positive as the laws of mechanics, or laws of positive science. It is not a theory or speculation, and I am not dreaming; and the planter who does not, or will not understand it, *is in a dream as it were, fancying it is too good to be true*, will but awaken to the reality. For I have enquiries from the largest cotton planters in all of the cotton States, already, respecting it, many offers to buy States and counties, and I feel like a fisherman with a well tried hook and line, and a *sweet-sized* fish on it. He can afford to let it play awhile, as he knows his fish is safe.

It is my desire to get the machinery arranged to suit the smaller planters, agreeably to the hope you express, and one way or another, *we will do it, I think.*

No mechanic will doubt but the cotton can be conducted from the Gin to the lap, and *if this is conceded, the practicability of my invention is also.*

Then, if machinery costing $5,000 or less, arranged in connection with the Gin, and run by six mules, will gin and spin 100 bales of 500 pounds of cotton, between 1st of Sept. and 1st of March, into yarns, and this machinery to be attended by five operatives from 8 to 12 years old, one 12 to 14, and three old women or men, or crippled will answer, and this machinery and these operatives (for we cannot call them hands) in this time *six months*, will produce as much as the 24 or 30 hands, the plantation, 12 to 15 mules, overseer and planter, all together, did in *twelve months*, it seems to me, this shows economy and profit. This is equivalent to another plantation, negroes, stock and overseer, without the trouble of it. Yarns it must be borne in mind, averaging in value *over* twice the cost of cotton.

Now, if my invention consisted in a process by which each planter doubled his crop of cotton, and I should raise it suddenly from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 bales, with the lights before me, I should not regard that as a valuable one, as it would be too great a yield *for the day*. But my invention will repress the production of the raw material rather than otherwise, I think, as planters will be better enabled to *direct some of their force* to the cultivation and raising of a greater quantity of articles of living and comfort. I hardly think, that spinning up the cotton will abstract *bona fide* hands from the cotton crop.

As I have answered some of my friends, whose crops are much over the figure I have illustrated (of 100 bale planters,) and you have some large planters in your section, I will state that a planter making 300 bales of cotton by spinning the year round, can buy a steam engine, and the machinery he wants to spin 750 pounds a day for about $8,000 and require only about the same hands enumerated for the 100 bale man. Of course, 300 bale men, 500, 600 to 1,000 bale men will not delay long, on that exhibit, to put their spindles in operation.

Thirty Years Out of the Senate.—The New York *Herald* learns that Gen. Duff Green is preparing a book under the title of "Recollections of a Washington Politician who was thirty years out of the Senate." The intention is to make head against Col. Benton's work of Thirty Years in the Senate. The *Herald* says:

As the title partially implies, this "thirty years" of Gen. Duff Green's political experience will be a historical refutation of the "thirty years" of Col. Thomas H. Benton—including the great men, the small men, the great political events, questions and parties, and caucuses, and interviews, and plots, and counterplots, and what not of Benton's two ponderous volumes of self conceit and personal bitterness against Calhoun. Gen. Green's 'thirty years' of personal observation at Washington will thus come into collision at every assailable point with Benton's "thirty years."

GRASS SEEDS, &c.

LUCERNE:
Blue Grass:
Red Clover:
Onion Sets:

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 14. 73-1lm

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1857.

Terrible Weather.—Such a day as yesterday was we do not remember ever before to have seen. After a night of rain, hail and snow, the thermometer at 8 A. M. stood at the moderate temperature of 21°. A keen North wind then sprung up, and at 12 o'clock the thermometer had fallen to 16°, at 3 to 10°, and at 5 to 4°, above zero—an intense degree of cold seldom known in this latitude. This morning at 7 o'clock, with a deep snow on the ground, and a bright sun, the mercury stands at 8°. What with the wind and the snow, the day must have been one of terrible suffering to all exposed to it, and especially to the poor who may be inadequately supplied with fuel and clothing. It is a time for charity to do her work, towards man and beast.

In consequence of the weather, no Stages left here yesterday and none are in this morning.

The Western Railroad Bill.—The House of Commons has again rejected the bill to grant State aid to our road to the Coal Fields. Several untoward circumstances operated against it, the most influential of which, perhaps, was the angry political debate which had taken place on the preceding day. The democrats having determined to imitate the Bentonian outrage, by expunging a portion of the Journals of the Legislature of 1846, which declared that "whereas by the action of the President war exists between the United States and Mexico," a bitter debate ensued; and when, after a day worse than wasted, the resolution to expunge was adopted, it is said that several members of the American party (almost unanimous in favor of the road,) "swore terribly" that they would vote for nothing, but leave the democracy to manage every thing in their own way, since they had the majority, and were exercising their power in such an outrageous manner. To them the responsibility belonged, and let them bear it. This is perhaps a natural feeling, but it is not one that a Legislator should indulge for a moment. It is revenging one wrong by perpetrating another, and a more injurious one, because a practical wrong.

Another circumstance that may be mentioned was, that the friends of a road to Beaufort moved to substitute their own scheme, and when that was rejected, voted en masse against our bill. A little practical common sense would have shown them, as it seems to us, that with our road to the Coal Fields, they might get their road; without it, there cannot be the most remote hope for them. It would have been very well for them to have passed their scheme now; but, failing of that, the next best thing they could have done was to secure one link of it, and wait for their opportunity for the remainder.

Whether any thing has taken place since Friday, we know not; for our correspondent breaks off with that day, promising the remainder by today's mail: but to-day's mail may be along tonight, possibly, but not in time for the Observer. Another reconsideration was talked of. We will not yet give up the hope that the Legislature will see the propriety of doing so great a good, we will not say to Fayetteville only, but to the State.

The Deep River Improvement.—When the Wilmington Journal recently instituted a comparison between our railroad and the Deep River improvement—a comparison invidious and unjust to the road—it mentioned as one of the strongest reasons why the State should aid the river instead of the road, that otherwise the river works would be sold, and pass into the hands of Northern men. We did not see how this could be, as the State has a mortgage on the works for $300,000; and therefore, for the purpose of defeating that plea, we asked the Journal for information about it. We acted in self defence, and asked the question in good faith, as we knew of nothing that could supersede the State's mortgage. The Journal has since carefully avoided any allusion whatever to that point—thus either admitting that it was an unfounded position, or that there was something in it that will not bear the light.

A writer in the Raleigh Register, however, seems to have been greatly excited by the question we put and repeated to the Journal. He calls it "persecution"!! "unworthy means," "a concerted plan to break down the C. F. and D. R. improvement," &c. &c. It would appear that we unwittingly touched a very sore place.

This writer admits that there was a *prior* mortgage, but says that the last Legislature was informed of it by the Pres't of the Company; that individual members were informed of it verbally by friends of the work—which was needless if the other statement be true;—that it was discussed at a stockholders meeting at Wilmington; and that Gov. Bragg was duly advised of it, and considered it no barrier to the carrying out of the provisions of the amended charter—in other words, to the mortgage of the works to the State.

If this be all true (and we confess that circumstances induce us to doubt a portion of it) why did not the Wilmington Journal give it as a plain explanation of what it had asserted? Why did the President of the Company carefully abstain from all such explanation in his Report where *he* said that the works would be sold to others if the State did not give further aid? There is evidently something still in the dark about this matter, which is now only thus avowed after the Investigating committee had begun to take testimony.

But this is not so much our purpose to inquire into as to notice a very malignant movement against our road of this same writer in the Register. He asks,

"If there is not a very embarrassing contract between the Fayetteville and Western Railroad and some *Northern* contractors? Can they relieve themselves from this onerous contract? And if the State appropriate any money to that work, will it not necessarily go to pay, at exorbitant rates, *these birds of prey from the frozen rookeries of the North?* I have heard that such is the fact, and I now bring it to the notice of the Legislature that it may have its due share of investigation."

These questions are easily answered, and there is no reason for the squeamishness manifested by the Journal and the President of the Deep River Company.

The rail road Company has not only not *two* mortgages on the same property, but not *one*.

There was a contract between the railroad Company and some Northern men. Those Northern men abandoned the contract and left the State. They did sue the Company for damages. The suit is pending in the [illegible] Court at Raleigh, right under the noses of the Legislature. The Company was ready and anxious to try it at the recent Term of that Court, since the Legislature met, but the Northern men were not ready. The Company is perfectly satisfied (under the advice of the most eminent Counsel in the State,) that *they owe these men nothing*, and that they will so show to the Court when they come to trial. The contract is not an embarrassing one, for the work on the road has gone on regularly. The Company has no doubt of its ability to relieve itself of the contract and the suit; and therefore nothing that the State gives will go to any such purpose. There could not possibly be a prior lien against a mortgage given to the State.

It is generally believed here, that this article in the Register was written by a gentleman who has *professed* to be favorable to our road, and who has *said* that he was doing what he could to induce members to vote for our bill, *knowing, all the time, all about this said suit!* If he be the writer, (as there is reason to believe,) either he could not have been sincere in his professions, or, he thought the suit no obstacle to granting State aid.

The Investigating Committee.—We learn that several gentlemen of this place have been summoned to appear before the Investigating Committee on the affairs of the C. F. and D. R. Company.

A Wilmington Inspection Law.—It is said that the bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Holmes of Wilmington, provides that all the grain, flour, cotton, naval stores, and pretty much every thing else, shipped through that place, from this place or elsewhere, even though it may have been previously inspected here, and is not offered for sale there, but merely passes from a boat to a vessel, must be subjected to the delay and expense of inspection by a Wilmington Inspector. Can this be so? We have not seen the bill, but have been informed that such are its provisions.

We cannot suppose that the Legislature will pass such an outrageous bill,—though we suppose that every member who is in favor of a railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort will vote for it; for it will help vastly to build such a road,—indeed will render it a sort of necessity.

The Wilmington Journal, still bent on proving that our Coal Fields road, with outfit, will cost $1,284,000, quotes from its own columns what it said on the 1st March, as its understanding of the statement of the President of the Road, in that town, in February last. Well, on the other hand, we might quote from the Wilmington Herald, a very different statement of the same thing.

According to the Journal, the President said that—"$150,000 was still to be raised to ensure the construction of the road. To stock the road fully would require a considerable additional amount, say not much under $350,000, although it could go into operation with much less—say one-half of that sum, or even one-third. But it is fair to presume that to finish and fully equip the road for the prompt transaction of the heavy business anticipated for it, an additional amount of half a million will be required."

We are authorized by the President to say, that he said no such things as the above. He did say that $150,000 was still to be raised, and a considerable additional amount to stock the road—*probably* he said that this "considerable amount" *and* the "$150,000 still to be raised" would, *together* make $350,000. But he said nothing like what the Journal gives as "fair to presume." Indeed, that fair presumption is manifestly the Journal's own presumption, not the President's, and shows that the Journal was even then, in March last, as now, engaged in the effort to magnify the cost of the road.

To show what little reliance is to be placed on the Journal's statement of March 1st, we may mention that the Herald of the same time said, as its understanding of the views of the President and other Fayetteville gentlemen, that "it is estimated that the road will cost, exclusive of motive power, about $500,000, of which they have subscribed and received $335,000, leaving $165,000 still to be raised." This is as much too low as the Journal was too high.

The bill incorporating the Cheraw and Coal Fields road, has, we understand, passed its third reading in the Senate.

No legislation is better than bad legislation, and if the General Assembly can do no better than this, they had better adjourn.

We trust the bill will receive its quietus in the Commons.—*Wil. Herald.*

We are surprised to notice from the report of our Raleigh Correspondent, that the Senate has passed the charter of the Cheraw and Coal Mine Road, being an extension of the North Eastern Railroad of Charleston to the Coal Mines of this State, making also a through line rival to the Seaboard line and the North Carolina Railroad, and leaving only a short gap of some twenty miles to complete the project. It will also render the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad a South Carolina work, and the further connection of Wilmington with that work an act of insanity. If this charter passes the House, the Wilmington and Charlotte Road had much better be dropped—certainly Wilmington could not be expected to contribute to it, and thus assist in cutting her own throat. This charter passed, as we learn, by a very large majority. We trust that the House will look into it more carefully and with a better appreciation of the true interests of the State.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We are surprised that the Journal ever looked for any thing else than that the Wilmington and Charlotte Road, when built, would be tapped from South Carolina; and that thus it would become a feeder of South Carolina roads, and carry North Carolina produce to South Carolina markets, just as the Central road is a feeder to Virginia. The thing is inevitable. The W. & C. road will almost touch the border of South Carolina; and, when built, a road or roads from some point or points in that State will be chartered to the North Carolina line, and will be built, with or without a charter from this State, over the mile or two from the border of that State to the railroad. It will thus carry off the trade from the western counties, to Cheraw and Charleston. We did not expect, it is true, that a North Carolina Legislature would grant such a charter, any more than we expected it to grant a charter for a road from Greensborough to Danville. But we have never doubted, that if the W. & C. road be built, it will be tapped. A charter for the short distance within the limits of our State is not material. The friends of the Danville road are seriously contemplating the building of that road, some 40 miles long, without a charter, under a joint stock company organization. And if so, can any one doubt that this South Carolina gap of a mile or two will be built in the same way?

All these evils to Wilmington, (those already experienced from the Central road, and those to arise from the W. & C. road,) would have been averted if Wilmington had only been able to bring her mind to the natural conclusion, that the safe and sure route for her to take to secure the produce of the great West, is *through Fayetteville*. But so long as she will look to the North and to the South, any where but in a direct line through Fayetteville, she will be, as the Journal is, "surprised" by results injurious to her, to Fayetteville, and to the State.

Congress.—A bill has passed providing that foreign coins of 25, 12½, and 6¼ cents, shall be received by U. S. officers at 20, 10, and 5 cents, and not again paid out, but reserved for recoining.

The committee on the alleged bribery of members is in session, examining witnesses. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Raymond, Editor of the N. Y. Times, who made the first charge, was examined. It appears that the member alluded to by Mr. Paine of N. C., as offering to bribe him with $1500 to vote for the Minnesota land bill, was Mr. Edwards of N. Y.

A letter from Washington says,—

"Mr. Edwards, during the debate on Friday, indicated to members sitting by him, that he presumed allusion was made to a conversation which he had had with Mr Paine, expressing his astonishment at the mistaken construction which was put upon his words. He still continues to speak with perfect openness upon the subject, claiming that his remark conveyed no offer of consideration to influence Mr. Paine's vote, and that he used no words which can be construed to more than a humorous, or sarcastic allusion to the rumored corruptions in connection with land schemes in general."

This is a most convenient plea—it was all a joke! This kind of *joking* has been rather common of late years.

On motion by Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of erecting at Raleigh, in North Carolina, a building for the accommodation of the post office and Federal courts.

Almost a Fight in Congress.—On Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, professedly to get rid of the otherwise interminable debate on the President's Message, moved the previous question. This was denounced by many Southern members, who had given notice of their intention to let off speeches. Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, charged that Campbell was in collusion with Speaker Banks, to shut off debate,—so that the Southern Democracy shouldn't have a hearing. Great excitement ensued, and at last a dozen members rose to their feet. Mr. Rust repeated the allegation against the Republicans. Mr. Campbell denied that any collusion existed, and, in the midst of much excitement, gave the member from Arkansas the "lie," and intimated that Rust had not now a Horace Greeley to deal with. [Rust beat Greeley a year or two ago, and Greeley did not resist.] A scene of the utmost confusion followed, and, in the midst of it, there was an attempted struggle between Campbell and Rust. The intervention of friends, however, saved the Chamber from the disgrace of a knock-down argument,—and after a while the storm subsided, the combatants agreeing to settle accounts after adjournment.

The previous question was carried.

The city was full of rumors of a duel. Campbell was said to be a good rifle shot, &c. But on the next day,—

Mr. Campbell, rising to a question of privilege, said he understood that a remark made by him on Tuesday was considered by Mr. Rust as insulting to the latter. Mr. Campbell thought it due to say that it was not his intention to insult or cast any imputation on the gentleman, and he now disavowed such design.

Mr. Rust remarked that at the time, he understood Mr. Campbell differently, but he was now gratified by the disavowal of the gentleman.

Mail Restored.—The Richmond Whig is informed that the Post Master General has ordered the restoration of the night mail discontinued a few days ago.

Trouble in Advance.—The prospect of a hearty support to Mr. Buchanan's administration, even from his own State of Pennsylvania, looks rather unpromising. Mr. Forney, who has just been beaten in a Democratic Legislature by a Black Republican, was Mr. Buchanan's own candidate, put forward by Mr. B., who recommended him by letter to the democratic caucus as *the* man for the Senate; and beaten, it is said, on account of that letter, the Democrats in the Legislature regarding Mr. Buchanan's interference as impertinent and dictatorial. Worse than all, he has been defeated by Mr. Buchanan's bitterest foe, long the editor of the leading anti-Buchanan democratic paper, who has turned Black Republican just in time to unite in his favor the Republican party and the disaffected democrats.

Life and Death.—At a ball in New York, on Monday night last, a Mrs. Frederick, whilst dancing, fell to the floor and almost instantly expired, of disease of the heart.

In Philadelphia, a druggist put up a deadly poison, instead of senna and manna, for a lady, and the consequence was death in a few hours.

The man whose throat was cut at a locofoco ball in Baltimore is dead.

Not Go-ahead People.—The Charlotte Whig says that the N. C. railroad cars were delayed an hour or more, because the locomotive was frozen stiff; and on the same day the Southern train, on the Columbia road, was delayed because some mischievous person had let out all the water in the water-tank.

University.—We are informed that at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, Mr. Jno. Kimberly was appointed Professor of Agricultural Chemistry; Mr. H. H. Smith, Professor of Modern Languages, Mr. Sam'l S. Jackson, and Mr. Peter E. Spruill, Tutors.

Ral. Register.

General Assembly.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Revenue bill occupied most of the session, various amendments being discussed.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill to provide for putting mortgages of personality on the same footing as mortgages of reality.

Mr. Lane moved to reconsider the vote on the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad. Mr. Christian moved to lay the motion on the table rejected; yeas 19, nays 22. The motion to reconsider passed; yeas 26, nays 19.

Mr. Mills offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether, when this Assembly adjourns, it is expedient to meet again in November next.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

A bill in favor of the Sheriff of Bladen county passed its 3d reading.

In the Commons, on Wednesday afternoon, a bill was passed to transfer escheated property from the University to the Literary Fund, for the benefit of Common Schools.

A bill to raise the *per diem* of members of the General Assembly, after some debate, was indefinitely postponed. Yeas 83, nays 22.

On Thursday, Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to authorize the raising of funds by lottery, to build a military academy.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Raleigh, Jan'y 17.

The first thing upon the House calendar today was a resolution introduced by Mr. Reeves to expunge from the records the "Mexican Preamble." This absurd and unprecedented proposition was defended by Democrats who lay some claim to talent and good sense. Much wit and bitterness was displayed. The House remained in continuous session until 7 o'clock, when the resolution passed its 2d and 3d readings. The discussion went over a large field, going back to the political questions in 1846; many able speeches were delivered. I was particularly pleased with those of Messrs. Outlaw, Ferebee and Caldwell. The House did nothing else, having wasted the whole session upon this foolish piece of business.

Yesterday, the House was engaged from half past 11 o'clock on the bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road. Mr. Shepherd left the chair, and introduced several amendments. One of which allows the road to increase its capital stock hereafter, but for the present makes its terminus at the Coal Fields. Another gives the State the privilege to come in as a stockholder before the term of 10 years.

Mr. Shepherd advocated the interests of the road with much ability. He said he had no objection to both River improvement and Railroad being built, but if one or the other was to suffer now he thought it should be the River, as Col. Gwynn's Report said it would take $1,200,000 to fix it up permanently, while the Railroad only asked a transferment of bonds to the amount of $600,000. He spoke of the great interests which the State had involved in the development of the coal mines, and said with truth that the whole financial system of the State had an interest in the building of this road and the opening of our vast mineral resources. He spoke of the good effect it would have upon our banks and the general credit of the State. It was my intention to have reported his remarks more fully, but I have not time or space.

Mr. Cotten spoke rgainst the road in his peculiar way. He said he should vote for it, but it would not be "Cotten" voting for the bill but it would be his constituents, having received a petition in its favor signed by over 800 names. He said the Democratic party was the original and real internal improvement party, but that the Whig party was the one which had run the State in debt. [Mem: Action of this legislature looks like it.]

Mr. Ferebee spoke in reply to some allusions of Mr. Cotten, and took occasion to express his opinions upon the Railroad and River improvement. He preferred the latter.

Mr. Humphrey moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert his bill to incorporate the Beaufort, Fayetteville & Coal Fields Railroad.

Mr. Meares delivered a short speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Shepherd occupied the time until the House took a recess. He drew a comparison between past experience in the transportation of coal upon slack water navigation and by railroads, which was much in favor of the latter. He was opposed to Mr Humphrey's amendment, because he thought it would defeat the bill.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock, when the discussion on the bill was resumed. The vote was taken late in the afternoon, and stood: yeas 53, nays 57. So the bill was rejected.

The Senate, yesterday, was engaged almost solely on the Revenue bill, which they finished late in the afternoon. A large number of amendments were made to it.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company, and a resolution in favor of Alexander Johnson, of Cumberland, passed their 2d and 3d readings.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the charter of the W. N. C. Rail Road. Mr. Avery addressed the Senate upon its merits. In the afternoon, a discussion sprang up upon what constitutes a private bill, which continued for a short time. The Senate soon adjourned, holding but a short session.

Delaware Senators.

Wilmington, Jan. 14.—The Legislature today elected the Hon. James A. Bayard as U. States Senator for six years, and Martin W. Bates for the unexpired *term* of the Hon. John M. Clayton, deceased.

Michigan Senator.

Detroit, Jan. 15.—Zachariah Chandler, Republican has been elected United States Senator from this State for six years from March 4th, 1857, in place of Gen. Cass.

MARRIED,

At the residence of her Father, in this county, on the 30th Dec'r, by Rev. Joseph B. Martin, JESSE B. CARVER and Miss MARY HALL, daughter of Jas. A. Byrne, Esq.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Wright Weeks, by the Rev. John L. Clifton, Mr. OWEN H. DARDEN, son of Wm. Darden, to Miss MARY WEEKS, only daughter of Mr. John W. Weeks.

Exchange papers please copy.

On the 15th inst., at the Residence of Mr. G. S. Jackson, by B. Culbreth, Esq., Mr. NOAH CASHWELL to Mrs. MARY JANE ANDREWS—all of Cumberland.

Town papers please copy.

At Marion C. H., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Frierson, Maj. JNO. N. McCALL to Miss JULIA J., third daughter of the late Col. D. S. Harllee.

At Marion C. H., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Frierson, Mr. R. F. GRAHAM to Miss H. ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Col. D. S. Harllee.

In Pittsboro', N. C., Jan. 4, 1857, by the Rev. J. W. Tinnin, HARVARD PARISH, formerly of Williamsborough, Granville co., to Miss MARY ANN, second daughter of the late John Guthrie, of Chatham.

On Tuesday the 23d ult., by the Rev Mr. Ledbelter, THOMAS K. BALDWIN Esq., to Miss MINNIE C. eldest daughter of the late James Legrand, all of Richmond County.

In Moore county, on the 13th inst., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Capt. JOHN B. COLE to Miss CATHARINE MATTHEWS, daughter of the late Jacob Matthews.

Correction.—We are requested by the gentleman who recently forwarded to us a notice of the marriage of Mr. Shaw to Miss McLeod, near Pekin, to say that he was misinformed, no such marriage having taken place. He has forwarded to us a certificate of his informant, exonerating him from blame, and requesting the publication, which appears to have resulted from no intention to do wrong, but simply from misinformation.

Coal.—The Philadelphia North American gives the following statistics of the anthracite coal trade of that State:

1820,	tons, 865	1840,	865,414
1821,	1,073	1841,	953,899
1822,	2,240	1842,	1,193,001
1823,	5,823	1843,	1,263,539
1824,	9,544	1844,	1,631,669
1825,	34,893	1845,	2,023,052
1826,	43,046	1846,	2,343,990
1827,	63,434	1847,	2,982,808
1828,	77,697	1848,	3,089,238
1829,	172,083	1849,	3,242,866
1830,	174,764	1850,	3,332,614
1831,	176,820	1851,	4,418,515
1832,	363,871	1852,	4,999,471
1833,	487,733	1853,	5,165,151
1834,	376,336	1854,	5,847,308
1835,	560,758	1855,	6,626,288
1836,	682,423	1856,	7,258,891
1837,	881,473		
1838,	739,293	Aggregate,	62,793,039
1839,	809,327		

This, says the American, is one of the most eloquent and instructive pages of history ever written; not red and radiant with martial glory, but bright with the record of honest labor, gigantic enterprise, and their rewards; a narrative of what has been done in our own Commonwealth in a single department of industry, for the comfort, happiness and well-being of multitudes of mankind. Adding 10,000,000 tons as the product of the bituminous coal beds during this period, we have the general aggregate of 72,793,039 tons of coal sent to the markets of different regions from Pennsylvania; which, at the price above specified, would have a value of three hundred and nine millions of dollars. This is one of the striking facts. Another is, that such great results have been reached in so short a time.

But the most speaking of all the facts treasured up in these figures, because it contains such vast and veritable prophecies of the future, is the rapidly augumenting ratio at which these yearly amounts increase. This is noticeable to a mere glance of the eye. The year 1838, which stands midway between the first and last of the series, shows a production of only one-tenth of the amount which is set down against the year that has just closed, 739,293 to 7,258,891. We must come to 1846, before finding an amount (2,343,990) that reaches even so much as one-third of the annual yield. Nay, the last three years sufficed to produce as much coal as was produced by the first twenty-six years of the series. Dividing the amount into thirds, the first third was mined in twenty six years; the next third in seven years; and the last third in three years. If there is any just ground for the prediction that in twenty years the iron production of the United States will equal the present iron production of Great Britain, rising from 1,000,000 to 3,500,000 of tons, these figures demonstrate that not so many years can elapse before our 10,000,000 of coal (all kinds included,) will swell to the 40,000,000, which is the present annual yield of that country. If the same ratio continued the result would be attained in a much shorter time.

We have only to think of the increasing uses to which this combustible mineral is applied in commerce and the arts, and of the growing need for it in many communities of large and rapidly augmenting population, as their only available species of fuel, in order to be fully convinced that the above figures will not mislead us as to the future traffic of our State in this one element of its wealth. There is every reason to believe that the demand will increase at a ratio that shall outrun all the means employed to meet it, especially in reference to the anthracite, which is peculiar to Pennsylvania.*

Its increasing use in navigation and the arts brings us to the same conclusion as to the demand for it in the future. In 1847, 483,000 tons of anthracite, and 9,007,600 bushels of bituminous coal, were consumed simply in the iron works of this State. In general, for every ton of anthracite pig iron made 2½ tons of coal are used, and for every ton of bar or finished iron (including rails) 2½ additional tons of coal are used; so that the 439,186 tons of pig iron, and the 227,837 tons of finished iron made in 1855 in Pennsylvania consumed in their manufacture 1,667,657 tons of coal,—one-quarter of the coal that was mined during that year! This fact shows to what an extent the coal interest of our State depends upon the iron interest; but it only shows it in part. For iron enters largely into our manufactures, and coal supplies the motive power to almost all the machinery with which every species of manufacture is carried on in this State, and thus finds market for another quarter of its annual product.

All this vast amount must be carried from the place of production to the place of consumption; and this furnishes profitable employment to the carrying interest, to our railroads, to the boats on canals, rivers and lakes, and to a fleet of coasting vessels. Thus indirectly, the coal trade gives labor and wages to many thousands of persons, besides those who are employed in the mining operations. These would number something like 40,000 persons, representing a population of 200,000 souls, who are consumers of agricultural productions to the amount of many millions of dollars, and of merchandise to the amount of many millions more. After these facts and figures, it is not necessary to multiply words for the purpose of showing how important is the coal trade to the prosperity and wealth of Pennsylvania, in the present certainly, but much more in the future. Nor can any one fail to observe that the interests of the various departments of industry are all so closely identified, that one of them cannot be weakened or destroyed without ruin or harm to the rest.

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* The American is mistaken in this. Anthracite coal has been found on Deep River.

When our North Carolina legislators become fully aware of the magnitude of this great interest, if they will but suffer their minds to expand to the immensity of this coal business, how it has yielded more than three hundred millions of dollars to Pennsylvania, besides enabling her to make iron to an equal value; and then reflect that we have an equal amount of buried wealth within our own borders, which only needs half a million to bring it into market—how can they hesitate?

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Jan'y 12, 14, 15 and 17—Strs Rowan and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for Stedman & Horne, E S Hobbs, Troy & Marsh, P P Johnson, R Jones, J W Powers & Co, S J Hinsdale, T J Johnson, A D McLean, S T Hawley & Son, D & W McLaurin, E J Hale & Son, J Godwin, W Godwin, Capt Stedman, Ray & Pearce, P Taylor, W N Tillinghast, Jas McPherson, H McGray, Beaver Creek Co, Moffitt & Brown, J H Pritchett, G W I Goldston, Dye & McIver, R D Dickson, H Erambert, B J Howze, H Pope, H L Myrover & Co, J Worth & Son, J A Low, A A McKethan, W Draughon, W C Clement.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 14.—Schr J C Mason fm Shallotte, Star from Swansboro, Jenny Lind fm Hyde county, D C Hulse fm New York, E Nickerson fm Georgetown, S. C., W H Howard fm Charleston. 15.—Schr Elizabeth from St Augustine, Fla.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 19.

BACON—	10 a 11	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12½ a	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 50 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	80 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 25 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0 00	Hard,	1 40 a 0 00
Peas,	75 a 0 80	Spirits,	43 a 44
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report a slight decline. At present quotations sales were made on Saturday.

Flour—Very little change.

Furs—It may not be amiss to mention the very high price of certain kinds of Furs: Mink 1 00 to 1 50; Coon 30 to 40; Fox 30 to 40; Opossum 25 to 35.

Hides—Dry 16 to 18; green 6.

Real Estate—Since Saturday at 9 o'clock, we think real estate has depreciated many thousands of dollars. Would it be improper for the citizens to ask the present Legislature to allow a re-assessment? It is not reasonable to make Fayetteville pay heavy taxes to benefit other parts of the State to our own destruction.

Corrected by James G. Cook.

At Cheraw, cotton 10¾ to 12¾. Receipts of the week 1590 bales. Previously 9,950. Bacon 11 to 14. Corn 80 to 85. Flour 6 50 to 7 50. Salt 1 50.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town this day, 7 o'clock, P. M., 17th Jan'y 1857, the following Officers were elected:

John W. Baker, Jr., Tax Collector, commissions 5 per cent. on Town Taxes and 4 per cent. on Rail Road.

John P. Leonard, Special Justice—Fees.

J. D. Callais, Town Constable, Director of Patrol for Upper and Lower Fayetteville, Lamp Tender, Standard Keeper, and Street Commissioner—salary $525.

J. P. Leonard, Clerk of the Market—salary $250.

Warren Prior, Keeper of the Town Clock do. $35.

J. A. Worth, " " Powder Magazine—½ fees.

Wm. Williamson, Sexton to the Grave Yard—salary $50.

M. Faulk, H. Lockaman, J. Branch and J. Bradshaw, Town Guard,—each salary $250.

A. M. Campbell, Esq. was ap't'd Chief Fire Warden.
S. T. Hawley, " " " 1st Ass't " "
Amos Williamson, " " " 2d " " "
Jas. Mc Pherson, " " " 3d " " "
J. M. Williams, " " " 4th " " "
W. McL. McKay, " " " 5th " " "
J. D Williams, " " " 6th " " "
J. F. Foulkes, " " " 7th " " "

Orderd, That regular meetings of this board be held on the first Saturday in each month.

(From the Minutes.) Adj'd.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

Jan'y 19, 1857. 74-6ti

TRUST SALE.

WILL be sold on the 28th inst., (if not sold at private sale previous thereto,) the following property, to close assignment of Hall & Bollinger:

1 Thirty-Horse Steam Boiler,
1 " " unfinished Engine,
1 Smoke Stack,
1 Twelve-Horse Engine, without boiler,
1 lot Ploughs,
70 acres Land on head waters of Beaver Creek,
Right to 33 counties for Corn Sheller; and sundry other property.

Terms at sale. J. H. HALL, Trustee.
Jan'y 17. 74-2t
Carolinian 1 time.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A MAN who understands the making, repairing and management of Seins, generally, for the shad fishery. For such an one liberal wages will be paid from the 15th Feb'y until the 20th April. Apply at Bennettsville Post Office, Bennettsville, S. C.

WILLIAM BRISTOW.

Jan'y 16, 1857. 74-*2t

NOTICE.

MY wife RUTHA having left my bed and board, this is to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. ANDREW J. WATSON.

Lick Creek, Chatham Co., Jan'y 15. 74-4tpd

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., on the 8th inst., a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and rocks when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near where the hair joins. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweeds coat, with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 15, 1857. 74bptf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell at public Auction, on Monday 9th day of Feb'y next, at the residence of the late Charles Lutterloh, Jr., on Rowan Street, the entire stock of FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, and Green-House Plants, Evergreens, &c., with thousands of other Plants, Vines, Trees, &c., not mentioned. To a person wishing to go into the business a rare opportunity is offered. The premises will be rented to any person wishing to continue the business.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Adm'r
of C. LUTTERLOH, Jr., dec'd.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 16, 1857. 74-ts

Wilmington Herald and Raleigh Register copy one time a week for three weeks.

NEW BOOKS.

MILLEDULCIA: from "Notes and Queries;" The Elephant Club, by Doesticks; Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, by Milburn; "Christmas Stories."

JUVENILES: The Aimwell Stories, consisting of the "Whistler, or the Manly Boy;" Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf; Oscar, or the Boy who had his own way; The Indian Fairy Book; Abbott's Stories about Common Things. Also, further supplies of Hume and Macauley's Histories of England; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 17, 1857.

Notice to County Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland, are hereby required to list them with Jno. McLaurin, Clerk, on or before the 1st day of Feb'y, or they will fail of being passed upon by the Committee of Finance.

And all County Officers, Receivers of County moneys, are required to have their accounts ready to be audited, and in their accounts they are required to account for all fines and amercements, tax on writs, &c., as required by law.

G. DEMING,
CHAS. D. NIXON,
A. J. O'HANLON,
Committee Finance.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-tlstF

20 Boxes Sperm and Adamantine

Candles, just received and for sale by

CHARLES BANKS.

Jan'y 15, 1857. 73-2w

1857.

Garden Seeds!!

Warranted the Growth of 1856.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by J. & S. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-12m

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John P. Sampson, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, 27th JANUARY, at the "Mooney" Plantation, to satisfy said Trust, the Property conveyed therein, consisting of Horses, Wagon, Cart, Carriage, Wagon and Buggy Harness, Blacksmiths' Tools, Farming Tools, a great quantity of Corn, Fodder and Hay; and many other articles.

Terms at sale.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Trustee.

Jan'y 3, 1857. 70-3w

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Beaumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Illustrated Juvenile Books.

THE History of Sir Thomas Thumb;
Kobbaltozo; Bright Pictures for Child Life, by Cousin Fannie;
Worth, not Wealth, by Cousin Alice;
Learning about Common Things, by Jacob Abbott;
Old Whitey's Christmas Trot;
Daisey, or the Fairy Spectacles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical;

or the conditions and course of the life of man. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. Illustrated with 300 Wood Engravings.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,

—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

SAVE INTEREST.

THE Subscriber gives notice that his books are now ready for settlements. Those wishing to save *interest, &c.*, had best call and settle up.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 69-1m

GUION'S HOTEL FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property in the city of Raleigh is now offered for sale. The establishment is in good order, and is well supplied with furniture and every convenience for keeping up a first rate Hotel. The hotel buildings contain upwards of fifty rooms, and attached thereto, are the usual out-houses and stables, and an excellent garden. The location is regarded as a very favorable one, being immediately on the Capitol Square, and easy of access from the Rail Road Depots. The property, (including the furniture,) will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser, both as to price and the time of payment; and possession will be given at the close of the present session of the Legislature.

For more particular information as to the terms of sale, application may be made to any one of the undersigned.

JAMES McKIMMON, Raleigh, N. C.
R. B. GILLIAM, } Oxford, N. C.
T. B. VENABLE, }

Jan'y 1, 1857. 69-4w

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

Large Sale
OF
VALUABLE LANDS.

ON the SECOND MONDAY in February 1857, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, the undersigned will offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, several tracts of LAND in the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

One tract on the Western bank of the Cape Fear River, below Smith's Ferry, containing about fifteen hundred and sixty-five acres—the Plantation of the late Henry Elliot. There is a life-estate in two hundred and fifty acres of this tract, which will not be offered for sale. The interest in reverson will be disposed of on the sale day, separate from the other portion of the Plantation.

50 acres on Lower Little River, known as the Gibson place.

606 acres on Lower Little River, former residence of Alex'r Williams, Jr.

45 acres near Elliot's Mills.

550 acres on the Juniper.

300 acres on Little Mill Creek.

600 acres on Gibson's Creek—the Sinclair place.

340 acres near McArther's Bridge. Also, the Saw Mill Timber on 300 acres adjoining.

500 acres on the Black Branch, near W. J. Kelly's. And the Saw Mill Timber on 110 acres adjoining.

350 acres near Munroe's Bridge, North side of the River.

400 acres, including the Mineral Spring near the Mills formerly Col. Murchison's.

300 acres on Grog Creek, near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

50 acres on the North prong of Anderson's Creek.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-third of two Lots in the town of Fayetteville, on Rowan street, known as the Armstrong lots; and in 28 acres of Land on the South side of Little River, near Elliot's Mills.

—ALSO—

At the same time, on a credit of six months, will be sold—

10 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road.

12 shares in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

— shares in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

10 shares in the Cumberland Academy. And an undivided interest in the Chemical Apparatus therein.

These sales are made under a power in the Will of the late Henry Elliot.

ALEX'R ELLIOT, } Ex'rs.
J. G. SHEPHERD, }

Dec'r 11, 1856. 65ts

A large lot of Blankets, both white

and colored, for sale cheap by L. BRANDT, Gillespie St., near the Market.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec'r 10. 64-1m

Recollections of a Life Time, or Men

and Things I have seen, by S. G. Goodrich, Author of Peter Parley's Tales; Paul Fane, by N. P. Willis; Letters of Lady Montagu. Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale; The Humors of Falconbridge, illustrated; The Adventures of Gerard, the Lion Hunter.

Also, further supplies of the Lion of Flanders; The Curse of the Village; Ernest Linwood; The Rival Beauties; The Wife's Trials; The Torch Light; Romance of the Harem; The Old Vicarage; Mrs. Lee Hentz's Novels, 50 cts. a vol., &c. The Miscellaneous Works of Edgar A. Poe; Irving's Life of Washington; Barcroft's U. S.; Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Scott's Infantry Tactics, &c. &c.

Dec'r 11, 1856. E. J. HALE & SON.

Copying Ink, and Copying Books

just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THESE celebrated machines are in practical and profitable use in all parts of the civilized world. In all the various trades, and in sewing every sort of fabric, either of cloth or leather, they have been fully tried and approved. Sewing machines of other manufacturers often fail to work, but SINGER'S MACHINES ALWAYS OPERATE PERFECTLY, being strong, durable and complete in contrivance and workmanship. A perfect sewing machine kept employed affords a clear profit of $1,000 a year, but an imperfect one is a cause of constant vexation and loss. The entire RELIABILITY of our machines is one great reason for their unparalleled popularity.

MACHINES FOR FAMILY SEWING,

of a trim and delicate construction, are recommended by other manufacturers. Such machines are made to catch the eye, not to perform substantial work. The truth is, family sewing machines ought to be stronger than any other, because they go into less skillful hands than when sold to manufacturers, and are used for a greater variety of work. The machines which have proved best for all other purposes must be best for family use, and they are Singer's. The speed of our machines has lately been doubled. No other can compare with them in quantity of work.

☞ New machines of the latest improved style will be exchanged on liberal terms for old sewing machines of our own make, or for operative machines of other manufacturers. Local agents wanted to sell our machines.

N. B.—All persons desiring full information about sewing machines, can obtain it by applying for a copy of "I. M. Singer & Co's Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the subject. It will be sent gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO.

Principal Office 323 Broadway, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES

47 Hanover street, Boston	142 Chesnut street, Phila.
32 Westminster st., Providence	105 Baltimore street, Baltimore
24 Broad street, Newark, N. J.	8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati
347 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.	Chicago, Illinois
Coversville, New York	65 North Fourth st., St. Louis
98 Chapel street, New Haven	81 St. Charles st., New Orleans
11 Buchanan st., Glasgow, Scot'd	20 Dauphin st., Mobile

Oct. 22, 1856. 50 3m

Fall and Winter Stock,
1856.

I HAVE just received in full my Fall and Winter Stock of *Silk, Staple, and Fancy Dry Goods*, embracing quite a variety of styles, qualities, &c., &c., including all styles Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, to wit: Striped, Plaid and Robed Silks; Plaid, Striped, and Printed, all Wool DeLains, all colors; Solid, all Wool, Do.; French Merinos, all shades and colors; Printed and Plaid low priced Alpaccas and DeLains. Also, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Talmas, and extra heavy Bay State Shawls; Embr'd Collars; Black Lace Do.; Swiss and Jac't Flouncings; Do. Edgings and Insertings; Kid and Twisted Silk Gloves and Gauntlets; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; together with a good Round, Staple and Domestic Goods; Ready Made Clothing; Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Buyers generally are respectfully invited to give my Stock a look, as I shall sell on short profits.

P. CROW.

October 9, 1856. 47-tf

FALL TRADE, 1856.
B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds,
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

SECOND STOCK.
B. F. PEARCE

IS now receiving, direct from New York, his second stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Among which may be found, the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, and all styles of Embroidery.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS of every variety, which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail. The Ladies are respectfully invited to give me a call.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1856. 46tf

New and Cheap Goods.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a very large and general assortment of GOODS. Among which are,

French and English Merinos;
Do. Delains, Plain and Figured;
Dress Silks, Fig'd and Plain;
Black Fillet Mits;
Sleeves and Collars;
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satins;
Bear and Negro Blankets;
3-4 to 12-4 Bleached and Brown Domestics;
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,
Carpeting, Good and Common;
Boots and Shoes;
Anker Bolting Cloth;
Kerseys and Linseys;
Irish Linens, Crash;
Table Diaper and Napkins.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased by the Package, will be offered at low prices, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 24, 1856. 51-tf

Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, for 1857.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 15.

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE on Anderson Street near E. J. Hale & Son's Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS.
NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respecfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth***, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Oct. 20, 1856. 49-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

Fresh Peaches in Winter!

THE subscriber has for sale, at the Store of Mr. Wm. N. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, a few hundred Cans of FRESH PEACHES, put up the past Summer, hermetically sealed, warranted sound.

HUGH McLEAN.

Fox's Island, Harnett county, Dec. 18. 66-3m

Roman Catholicism Spiritually Considered,

by the Rev. Chas. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Hills of Shatemuc, by Miss Warner, Author of the "Wide Wide World;" Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life; School Books, &c., just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—

new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

Com. Perry's Japan Expedition, illustrated.

Collier & Jewett's Edition of the Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored.

Farmingdale; The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs; The Curse of the Village, &c.; Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; Barnes' Notes on the Books of Job and Revelations; Half Hours with the best Authors,—Knight's London Edition, 2 vols.; Half Hours with the best Poets.

Revolutions in Europe, down to 1849.

Webster's University and Family Pronouncing Dic'y

Juvenile and School Books, Stationary, &c

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov 17

The Old North State in 1776—

Second Series, being Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character in North Carolina, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D. Price $1 25.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 18.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

A CARD.

DR. MAC RAE has returned and resumed his Practice. Office two doors below the Female High School.

Jan'y 10, 1857. 72*4t

JOHNSTON
MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JOHN W. STUART, Esq., } Principals.
Miss BETTIE JONES, }

THE 8TH SESSION of this School will commence on the 19th of January, and will close on the 19th of June, with an examination, exhibition, and an address by some distinguished gentleman.

So great is the reputation of Mr Stuart as a superior teacher and scholar, that we presume it is not necessary to say anything in his praise. He has been in our employment for several years, and so far as we know or believe, he has given universal satisfaction.

Miss Jones is a first-honor graduate of Greensboro' Female College, and comes recommended as possessing, in an emigent degree, all the qualities necessary to constitute a successful teacher. Young men desiring to prepare for college, will do well to patronize this school, as Mr. Stuart has had considerable experience in this business; and wherever his scholars have gone, they have taken a high stand, thereby evincing thorough preparation. Young ladies will be taught everything taught in the best female schools of the country.

Terms per Session are as follows, viz: Primary branches, $10; Classics $16; higher English branches $12; Extras, Music $20; French and Drawing $6 each. Board $6 to 7 50 per month.

W. D. TURNER,
Chm'n of Trustees.

Leachburg, N. C., Dec. 18, 1856. 72-4t

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 6th inst., a negro man named NEILL, who says he belongs to the estate of Mary McLean, dec'd, of Harnett Co. The said boy is of a dark color, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 12, 1857. 72*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.
Allen Inman vs. Jonathan W. Regan.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Jonathan W. Regan to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856. This December 22d, 1856.

72*6w] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.
J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*3m

Seventy Likely Negroes,
And 2000 acres of Land for Sale.
Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857.

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived, containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them: the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS, } Agents.
T. C. COLLINS, }

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67*ts

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the Tract of LAND situate on both sides of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, about nine miles from Fayetteville, on which David Kivett resided the past year. The Tract contains about three hundred acres. The terms will be made liberal if the payment is secured. If not previously sold, it will be sold at auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville on the 31st day of January, 1857. Those wishing information relative to the land or terms, are referred to Jno. D. Williams, Esq. of Fayetteville.

ISAAC H. FOUST.

Reed Creek, N. C., 26th Dec'r 1856. 70*3t

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

Notes for Negro Hire, for sale here.

MOUNT VERNON
MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARIES

THE Third Session of these Institutions, which are entirely separate and distinct from each other, will open on the 2d Monday of January, 1857, and close on the last Friday in May.

R. P. JONES, Principal of the Male Department, assisted by competent Instructers.

Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal of the Female Department, aided by suitable assistants.

Mrs. R. P. JONES, Principal of the Music Department.

Terms, as heretofore,—

Spelling,	$5 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher Do.	12 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music (with use of Instrument,)	20 00
French and Drawing, each	5 00
Embroidery and Ornamental Needle-work,	no charge.

N. B.—The new building for the Male Academy, handsomely located within a convenient distance of the Mineral Spring, will be completed by the opening of the next Session, sufficiently commodious to accommodate a hundred young men.

The Female Academy will be repaired and made entirely comfortable. Ample accommodations for boarding young ladies will be afforded by Rev. [illegible] Yarbro, who will be proprietor of the Hotel now occupied by A. B. Marsh, Esq.,—devoted exclusively to that purpose.

Board for young gentlemen can be obtained in the Village, and within a convenient distance of the Academy.

Board for males and females, including fuel, washing, lights, &c. can be had at $8 or less per month.

It is very important for all to be present at the opening of the Session,—though pupils will be admitted at any time, and be charged from date of entrance. No deductions made, unless in cases of protracted sickness.

One half of Tuition and Board required in advance.

Mt. Vernon Springs, Nov. 19, 1856. 63*tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Principal.
ISAAC EWING, JR., Assistant.

THE seventh Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, 1857.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing the Principal at Pekin, Montgomery County, N. C.

Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 per Session.

Board, washing, and fuel $7 per month.

Pekin, Dec'r 15, 1856. 67-[illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.
Edmund Roberts and wife Lydia, William R. Baldwin, Catharine S. Baldwin, David J. Baldwin, John B. Cashwell and wife Jane, *against* Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Daniel J. Phillips and wife Margaret, and Samuel Mims.
Bill to Account.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

70*6w] W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY about the 1st of May 1855, my Negro man ENOCH, a bright mulatto, about 30 years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., curly (not kinky) hair, shows his front teeth very plainly, voice rather feminine, and in walking leans forward. It is probable that he is lurking about Daniel McQuaig's, in Robeson county, N. C., where he has a wife; or he may be trying to pass himself off as free. I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his delivery to me, with proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him, or FIFTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in N. C. or S. C., so that I can get him.

NEILL C. CARMICHAEL

Pee Dee, S. C., Dec. 26, 1856. 68*4tpd

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing**, and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1¼ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

Blank Checks for sale here.